

Official Number.

THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1900.

No. 1

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID

many things which showed him to have been possessed of the amalgamated wisdom of the common people. Among his sayings none is more wisely witty than this:

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And part of the people all of the time,
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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the Board of Directors of the General Federation and of the Local Board of the Milwaukee Biennial; also of the United States Daughters of 1812.

VOLUME VI.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1900.

NUMBER 1.

Helen M. Winslow, - - - Editor and Publisher.

NOTES.

We cannot supply back numbers.

This is the beginning of our sixth volume, and The Club Woman is more prosperous than ever. A good time to subscribe.

The new club house of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles is said to be the finest and most complete woman's building west of Chicago.

The Woman's Club of Jacksonville, Fla., has three vice-presidents, one for the literary, one for the social and one for the philanthropic department. Why isn't that a good idea?—to give each a special department.

State presidents and others who have been disappointed in getting the March number will find the Reorganization plans even better arranged and condensed this month. Although an extra thousand copies were printed of the March issue, the edition was exhausted the middle of the month.

As I entered the sitting room one day, my little daughter was surrounded by her dolls and she said: "See, mamma; I have organized a woman's club, and I am the president." "Why not have one of your dolls for the president?" I asked. "Oh, they can't talk, and you know the president does all the talking."—Philomathean Budget.

As all club women do not own a copy of the present By-laws of the G. F. W. C. and are therefore rather at sea about the two reports of the Reorganization Committee, as published in the March Club Woman, and do not understand just how the By-laws will read in case of revision, we are able, through the kindness of Miss Helen A. Whittier, chairman of the Massachusetts committee on reorganization, to present the whole matter in tabulated form this month, so that comparisons may be easily made by the average club woman.

The little Bena Dea Club of Tecumseh, Oklahoma Territory, to which we have referred before, is certainly letting its light shine to some purpose. The limit of membership (twenty-five) has just been reached and the first year book is in preparation. The club has secured the recognition of "Bird Day" in the public schools of the city. Thirty minutes' instruction on birds is being given every Friday afternoon, commencing Friday, March 9. The superintendent of the city schools, Prof. G. H. Durham, the county superintendent and the teachers are in hearty accord with the movement and predict much good to result from it. But why limit the membership of so good a working club as this?

REORGANIZATION.—The Majority and Minority Report as printed in the March number and the Tabulated Reports and G. F. W. C. By-laws as printed in the April number may be had of us as follows:

Single copies, 5 cts. each; 25 copies or more, 3 cts. each; 100 copies or over at \$2.00 per hundred.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Unsolicited articles must be accompanied with return postage.
Make Checks and Drafts payable to THE CLUB WOMAN. Make Money Orders payable to the CLUB WOMAN, Boston Post Office.
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There are six (6) School Streets in Boston. To avoid delay and possible loss always put Egleston Square after the number and street on the envelope.
Send all Editorial Correspondence and all matter intended for the Subscription department to

THE CLUB WOMAN,

104 School Street, Egleston Square, BOSTON.
Telephone Call, 0450 Jamaica.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 731-2 Tremont Temple, BOSTON.

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Entered at the Boston Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

dancing. As no point of age could be agreed upon by the majority of its readers for giving up this youthful amusement, no woman ever being able to bring herself to the point where she would admit this reason, it was finally decided that no woman ought to dance after her waist had reached the ample girth of twenty-nine inches. But, as this decision arbitrarily excludes many plump maidens with a love for athletics and out door sports, I suggest, as a more certain and inevitable point of departure, that the best time to cease dancing is when you can get no more partners.

It is unfortunate that just at the time when one's system most needs this pleasant and gentle exercise, circumstances seem to combine to prevent its being taken.

When does old age begin? The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table sets the date at forty-six, but I am willing to admit that there is a suspicious stiffness of the knees which it would be incorrect to ascribe to waning piety that sets in at even an earlier period. Age shows itself in the hands before it ravages the face. Suddenly, some summer in the late thirties or early forties, you notice one or two brown spots on your hands. You think they are freckles, and that they will go when winter comes, but you are mistaken; no winter snows will ever bleach them away. They are the precursors of age, earlier in some instances than even wrinkles or grey hairs.

Blessed be women's clubs! They take their place beside the bicycle as conservers of youth. In their happy precincts the question of age enters not at all, or if it does, it is but to the further honor of grey hairs. And, by the way, why is it that the handsome grey-haired woman with the picture hat gravitates clubward as naturally and inevitably as the river seeks the sea? And a constant delight she is, satisfying our aesthetic sense, and proclaiming to all the feminine world that there is no more mistaken beautifier than peroxide of hydrogen.

There are a few things that observation has taught me are in the nature of what might be termed a proclamation from a high place which cries to all the passers by—"Behold, I am old; very, very old!" Let me whisper them under the seal of strict secrecy for our edification and warning. First, don't alight from any conveyance backward. There is on the round world no more deplorable evidence of increasing years. No; consider Davy Crockett's advice, and put your trust in providence and go ahead. Better risk an occasional broken bone than proclaim your years from the house top. Another thing—don't scuff your feet when you walk. When you get too old to lift your feet properly, either stay at home or signal a street car. Another thing—don't make silk quilts. This habit is generally fatal, and should be indulged in by no woman under seventy. About ten years ago the mania for making silk quilts seized me like a blight. I made one for every bed in the house, including the spare bed and the cook's. This being done, I sat with folded hands, inane and vacuous, awaiting translation to a better sphere, my life work accomplished. Then like a flash came the knowledge that in my extravagance I had been filching from a realm which should be sacred to age, that with each quilt finished I had just so much less left to comfort my declining years. I arose in haste and gave away every silk scrap in the house, and now I am working night and day to wear out those evidences of mental recklessness before my seventieth birthday.

"Years and years ago," said a conscientious woman to me once, "I made up my mind that there were two things I would not do when I grew old; I would not have hairs on my chin, and I would not quarrel with my daughter-in-law." "How about your son-in-law, should you have one?" I inquired. "Human nature has its limitations," she replied somewhat stiffly, and I hastened to change the conversation.

That woman ages quickly who makes no effort to keep

youth from slipping from her. Such a woman grows careless of her personal appearance and wears a last year's bonnet with an equanimity which she prefers to ascribe to economy, but which ought rather to be ascribed to carelessness. She contrasts her own rather slipshod appearance with that of some woman for whom the toilet still possesses fascinations, and remarks with a certain degree of acerbity that "Mrs. Smith is so dressy for a woman of her age." It was, doubtless, a woman of this ilk who instigated the comment by a male critic—"When a woman ceases to be worth looking at, she becomes worth listening to."

In this connection let us notice with what fatal facility the habit of wearing black is assumed. It saves so much trouble. An editorial in Harper's Bazar some time ago commented seriously on this practice, terming it a deliberate dropping into senility. It advocated especially the wearing of white by middle-aged women as being both suitable and becoming.

Then the daughters of the house become old enough to fret at mother's dowdy appearance, and they drag her unwilling feet to the dressmaker's door and force her to interest herself once more in the vain gauds of an earlier day. All things considered, the "dressy" woman is to be envied, for she possesses an interest in life which age cannot wither nor custom stale.

The originator of the saying, "A man is as young as he feels, a woman as young as she looks," was undoubtedly a man. From his proud pre-eminence of increasing years he sees day by day increase also the list of those whom he may woo and wed, for he knows that no disparity of years exists for him, provided only that the lady be younger than himself. On the contrary, with each day a woman sees her romantic chances lessen, for she finds it hard, no matter how perennially youthful may be her own sentiments, to run contrary to established custom.

A lady who had made great preparations for an eastern trip to which she had looked forward for some time, seemed quite sad on the eve of starting, much to the surprise of friends. "I dread it," she explained, "because when I used to travel men were always so polite; they opened doors, carried my bag, and, without being at all intrusive, showed me the many little attentions that are so much appreciated by a woman travelling alone. But now I am many years older; time and sorrow have turned my hair and wrinkled my cheeks. Of course, at home, among my old friends, these gradual evidences of time's inroads are not noticed; I have my own circle of those who love me for myself. Suppose I leave them and learn for the first time from careless strangers that I am no longer attractive and to be desired. I dread the very thought."

She went, but, it is pleasant to relate, she came back much encouraged, and said to her friends, "Really, don't you know, I can't have grown so very old and homely after all."

Every woman while still young should make two provisions for old age: she should accumulate a daughter and a knowledge of whist. Dear though a daughter-in-law may be, a seat at her fireside is not like one at the hearth of one's own, nor, so experienced grandmothers have told me, are a son's children as near and dear as those of a daughter. And as to whist, to those who have known the fascination of a "clean hearth and the rigor of the game" no words are necessary. To those who have not, I cannot now speak, for at the very thought a wave of enthusiasm thrills me for the proper expression of which at least a whole edition of this magazine would be necessary.

It has been said that forty is the old age of youth, and fifty the youth of old age. Thus do we juggle with words and comfort ourselves with epigrams. As day succeeds day, and year follows year, we accept with philosophy the evidence of whitening hairs and gathering wrinkles; we even order our first glasses

with a fortitude strengthened by the sight of many of our neighbors with noses similarly decorated. We are thankful if we escape rheumatism, baldness and insomnia.

The terrible forties do not, as a rule, bring with them an appreciable loss of physical vigor. In not a few instances the thin, sallow young woman has blossomed out into a noble presence, her white hair contrasting effectively with her dark eyes, her tact and gracious manners bringing her a far greater meed of admiration than ever her girlhood days demanded. Where, then, is the loss? Of what tender grace of a day that is dead has time bereft her? In one word can the reply be given—she has lost her ideals. The rosy mist that enwrapped the practical, unromantic field of everyday has departed, and the hard actualities of life are seen with a clearness of vision impossible to youth. Gone are the wonderful, the infinite possibilities of the future. Gone is that abounding joy in life, when each day stepped forth clad in a radiance not of earth. True, the years have brought a gentle toleration of others' errors and faults, but it may be that they have taken that rigid uprightness that demanded truth—truth though the heavens fall. The gracious tact which we so much admire may be the offspring of a gentle pessimism which reasons: "After all, what matters anything?" Blessed and greatly to be envied is the woman who still keeps warm in her heart the ideals of her youth.

Of one realm youth possesses an almost undisputed monopoly:

"The land that is loved of the low-leaning lover,

The land that is loved of the lass he leans over,"

to most people over forty seems pre-empted territory. But an occasional raid, not by any means always unsuccessful, still accentuates the possibilities of border warfare. To speak of the perennially youthful spirit is to speak of one for whom the "low-leaning lover" possesses a never dying attraction. Just here lies the most successful key to the situation. There are some peculiarly constructed souls to whom the calm of middle age never comes. For them the opposite sex holds a continual attraction. These be they at whom a cold world mocks, but in one sense such souls are to be envied—to them existence never loses its savor. For them the love story exerts a continual attraction. Nor is their interest in the subject a solely vicarious one, for they are still capable of experiencing a reflection, though it may be but dim and distant, of the thrills and agitations of youth. To them forever "the sense of difference like a subtle serpent steals." And even we, who look back upon a time when June, and moonlight, and roses had a meaning they can never hold for us again, when one step coming through the evening stillness made our unquiet heart beat almost to suffocation, though we may not be able to restrain a smile of ridicule at our former selves, must yet, perforce, close the laugh with a sigh that our callous and earth-worn hearts find now a more thrilling interest in a dish of creamed chicken or a semi-annual dividend.

So, after all, it is not the grey hair, the dim eye, or the failing limb that mark most clearly the boundary betwixt youth and crabbed age. As youth is of the heart, so is age of mental rather than physical significance. There is many a woman of seventy or more whom we never think of as old, so bright is her smile, so unaffected her interest in the hopes and joys of those about her. Even at the last, when the terrible forties are but a milestone in a distant past, one grand consolation remains to the aged woman: it is the only time in her life when she has the advantage of a man of the same age. Grandma always possesses a living interest in life. She sits in her sunny window and knits mittens for the boys or socks for the new baby; she makes her silk quilts, the admiration of the neighborhood; always there is a place for her in every heart, a cozy chair by the fireside. Anyone with the money may buy pictures and

bric-a-brac, but it takes months, I may say years, of careful forethought and preparation to accumulate a desirable grandma. Such a grandma is better than a coat of arms as a certificate of gentle birth and breeding. I will not deny that a grandfather has his advantages, but, alas! he cannot knit or sew, and his trousers form but an insecure lap for the baby. He has his daily paper and his pipe, but neither of these can be regarded in a very altruistic light, and he lacks that nearness of touch with the young life around him which only a loving service can bring.

I have said in my excess that no parents had any right to a baby if they could not provide the little one with at least one grandma. This may be taking an exaggerated view of what is generally admitted to be a deplorable state of things. A grandmotherless child misses half the sweetness of childhood.

As I enter my neighbor's house I envy not her jewels and cut-glass, her plate and pictures; but when I see, sitting in peaceful serenity, my neighbor's mother, then my heart owns a pang, and I feel that fate has dealt hardly with me. There is nothing that so lends light and sweetness to a home as an aged woman, loving and beloved. To such a one age is robbed of half its terrors. The afterglow of life is but a reflection of the golden dawn of eternity.

OPEN LETTER FROM BARONESS VON BULOW.

I have the honor to give the notice that the "Biography" of my beloved aunt, the late Baroness von Marenhultz-Bulow, the great apostle of the "Kindergarten Course," and the "Sicence of Mothers," will soon be published by Mr. W. B. Harrison, New York, 3-5 West Eighteenth street.

I am, indeed, delighted of being able to offer now in reality the book to America, which I brought with the mission of my aunt over the ocean, wishing America should have it in English, even before it is published in Germany, as a compliment to the great and admirable American kindergarten work. The book has been translated into English, and contains besides the description of my aunt's life, her work and her time, the history of the introduction of the kindergarten into Europe, and once more the explanation of Frobel's philosophical idea, his "New Education" and his "Method." The beginning in the nursery and the kindergarten, and its continuation in the school and youth gardens, and all the necessary program of instruction, also for the training of the kindergarten, and the introduction of the "method" in the high schools of girls. If it should be interesting to you, my publisher, Mr. W. B. Harrison, will send you the criticisms of the book by the Honorable Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., who also kindly wrote the preface to the book. At the same time, the same publisher will publish a little book which I wrote after my return to Europe, and which I called "Greeting to America." It contains the remembrances of my traveling in America, and my answers to the different questions I was so often asked in your country concerning the Frobel method.

I wish of course fervently the books to be generally known in America, as I hope to return by them a little the great and exceptional kindness with which I was received in America. Please excuse my bad English, but I wished to write myself to you.

You will oblige me very much if you will communicate this notice to your circles, and to the ladies and gentlemen interested with education in your towns, etc.

With most cordial compliments, believe me always,

Sincerely yours, Baroness von Bulow.

Dresden, Germany, Hohestrosse 18, 20th of Feb. 1900.

SARAH HALL'S CLUB.

Orpha Bennett Hoblit, University Place Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

WHEN Sarah Hall came home from college with her diploma, her books, her tennis racket, golf sticks, photographs, and all the usual rubbish of colors, badges, class pins, etcetera,—not to mention a pretty head filled with learning,—we waited with some interest to hear her announce her choice of a "life work." No such announcement came. She seemed happy to settle down at home with her mother, as in her ante-college days. Then we discussed the probability of her trying to "uplift" her old neighbors and wondered what she would "organize." We remembered a short lived Reading Circle, a Musical Society, which had ended in a humiliating quarrel, a Cooking Club, that had gone to pieces under the ultra scientific instruction of a young student of chemistry, a Library Association, represented now by a file or two of old magazines on the postoffice shelves, and, last of all, a Woman's Class in Parliamentary Law, which, from the first, had been but a feeble growth, and whose ignominious death had been regretted by no one. Since Sarah was musical and had had a whole year of "vocal" at the college, most of us imagined that her effort would probably be in that direction, and the embers of the old quarrel began to glow again at the mere suggestion.

We were disappointed, however. The summer wore away and no one had been called upon to organize anything. It really seemed that a superior education was to be thrown away.

In the meantime, since Sarah came home, the sitting-room at the Halls had become a very pleasant place, where we all liked to go and were sure of a welcome. The piano came in from the little dark parlor, the stove was banished, and a cheery blaze in the grate took its place. Soft white draperies at the windows, well cared for plants and vines, comfortable chairs, couches and cushions, and books everywhere, made it a most attractive place. But what strange people we sometimes found there! Good enough, of course, but not at all in our set or Sarah's. We never could be sure whom we would meet. It might be the minister or the judge's wife, and again, it might be an Irish servant girl from the hotel, or a noisy group of school children, or Aunt Katy, our oldest inhabitant,—all perfectly at home, for Sarah was a born hostess.

In fact, she was a favorite with the whole village. She joined in all its small interests, helped with the school entertainments and the church sociables, and even took her old place in the choir, although in spite of her "year of vocal" she steadfastly refused to sing the solos, alleging that Mrs. Piper's voice was much better adapted for the work.

One day I said to her, as we sat at the front window sewing: "Sarah, I think you might do something for us this winter. Think how dull it is here; no place to go, nothing to see or hear. With your advantages you ought to be able to do something for the girls. There are only a few of us, but we might have real nice times once a week, if you would manage it. We might take up Longfellow, now, or some other author—"

Sarah looked up with a smile. "How many 'circles' of one kind and another have you had in Milford within the last five years?"

"Well, none that amounted to anything," I admitted, "but the trouble was—"

"The trouble was," said Sarah, "that you were too selfish."

"Why, Sarah Hall!"

"Let me show you. Here is a village of seven hundred inhabitants, good, intelligent people, but all divided into little sets and cliques, each circle jealous and suspicious of anything undertaken by another. How could anything intended to ben-

efit the whole town succeed? What we need first, in my opinion, is a strong organization for the purpose of developing a friendly spirit."

"Why, Sarah, how you talk!"

"But isn't it true? We are strangers to one another. How many of the young women in this town do you know—well, I mean, well enough to be real friends or real enemies?"

I reflected. "About ten, I think."

And yet," said Sarah, "there are exactly thirty-seven here, beyond school age and unmarried. You see, I have been making their acquaintance. We could do much for ourselves and for our town if we were united and able to work together, and I would be glad, Melissa, to help in anything designed to benefit all, but not in any movement that, no matter what its object, would only end in building up the walls of exclusiveness that are too high already."

"But, Sarah, what could we do? It would be impossible to interest everyone."

"I think not. It would take tact and some sacrifice on the part of some, of course, but if we only understood one another better we could do it. For instance, do you know Mary Maloney?"

"Of course—that is, in a way. I've never been in to see her. She's Irish, you know, and works at the mill."

"Then you do not know that Mary has a small library of the poets, that she can repeat whole pages of Moore and Burns and reads Longfellow to her crippled brother of evenings?"

"No!" in astonishment.

"That proves what I have been saying. We do not know one another. We are not friends, and it is useless to undertake any serious work until we are. I've been doing my best, but—"

Sarah paused, her fine brows knitted into a frown. Suddenly her face cleared. "I have it! Will you help, Melissa? Let us organize a society for the promotion of a friendly spirit. Of course we would not call it that. Here is my plan."

Without Sarah it could never have been done. Someone would have blundered and spoiled it all, but her ready tact and, above all, her genuine kindness of spirit, kept us free from mistakes.

I went with her to make those thirty or more visits the next week—not formal calls, but friendly visits. I went into homes that I had never entered before, though I had been born in Milford and had always lived there. I fancied that sometimes the girls looked askance at me, but Sarah was received everywhere cordially. She knew everybody. No girl we visited was so poor, so ignorant, so discouraging socially that she had not found something attractive and promising in her. She gave the invitations so heartily that no one thought of refusing, and the next Friday evening found us at her home, thirty-seven of us. I was a little late. In spite of Sarah's genius for entertaining, I had very heavy doubts of our success, and had expected to see the chairs ranged round the walls of the room, each occupied by a shy, silent, disgusted girl. How could it be otherwise with such an uncongenial, ill assorted company? I was agreeably surprised, for they were broken up into groups here and there, some about the fire, some gathered around Mrs. Hall in a corner, who was explaining a new embroidery stitch, some looking at the books and pictures on the centre table, and the musical ones formed a group around the piano. As I came in, one of them struck a few notes from a page of music open before her. It was one of our old High School songs, which every child in Milford knew. Instantly Sarah began to sing. One voice after another took up the air and soon we were all singing the familiar tunes of our school days.

When we stopped, Sarah led us to the kitchen, and soon, in the great, low room, as noisy and rollicking a game of blind

man's buff was in progress as ever gladdened the heart of a school boy, despite the fact that some among us were on the shady side of thirty.

Returning to the sitting-room, and while we ate the dainty squares of thin bread and butter which constituted the "refreshments," Sarah unfolded to us her plan.

She stood on the hearth-rug facing us, a graceful little figure, and told us what she desired with a frightened quiver in her voice, for, with all her college training, she was still nervous before an audience—I think we liked her the better for it. She proposed a series of just such gatherings as this, to which every young woman in town was to consider herself invited, and which would have for their object simply a good time, and, incidentally, as she remarked, we would grow better acquainted, would learn our own powers, and might, another winter, if we wished, do some work for our village.

The girls were enthusiastic. Very informally we decided all details. We were a society without name, officers or money, without any serious object. We chose Sarah's house as our meeting place for an hour and a half every other Friday evening. Each girl was to take her turn in planning the entertainment of the evening and the refreshments. The latter were to consist of but one article, and each member was to bring her own supply. No other arrangements seemed necessary and we parted, each of us, I am sure, carrying home a little glow of good feeling at her heart toward all the others.

After that we met regularly, always with a goodly number present and often with the full quota. Sometimes we sang, sometimes we talked. Oftener the evening was devoted to games. Occasionally we brought a bit of sewing and worked while someone read a bright article or amusing story. At rare intervals the talented ones were persuaded to entertain us, and we had a musical-elocutionary evening, or a bit of private theatricals. Once, I remember, we were asked to bring some relic, curiosity or heirloom and to tell its history. Our Hallowe'en meeting was memorable, not only for the various and amusing ways in which we told our fortunes, but also for the fact that the mischievous village lads barricaded every door and first story window, so that, when we came to go home, egress was only possible from the second story and by way of a shed roof and a wide branching apple tree.

One other meeting is a distinct memory. For amusement we had charades, I remember. Our refreshments were raw turnips. We cut them evenly across and scraped out the pulp with the wooden spoon we had each brought for that purpose. Though but little turnip was eaten there was a great deal of chatter and laughter. When we finished we had each two little, hollow cups.

Mary Perry, the grocer's daughter, fitted hers together and then held it up to show us how like a real turnip it still looked.

"Girls," she said, a moment later, "let's play a joke on Pa. He has a nice lot of fresh candy in today. Wouldn't you like to have some of it?"

Of course we would, and the plot was soon laid. We fitted the shells together and packed them in a basket, Mary assuring us that her father would give a good price for such fine ones. "Of course," she added, "Pa would be glad to give us the candy, but he will enjoy the joke so much it would be too bad to deprive him of that pleasure as well." We went in a body to the unsuspecting grocer's, exhibited our wares, drove a bargain, and returned in triumph with a large package of sweets. Great was the grocer's surprise when, a few minutes later, he poured the empty shells into the basket of an expectant customer.

One of our members fell sick and died during the winter. She was a plain, shy girl and had been almost unnoticed among our villagers, but, in our evening meetings, we had grown to

know and love her, and the great bunch of white lilies on her coffin, the offering of the "girls," represented no little regard and tenderness.

The winter passed. We were not tired of our club, but Sarah herself called a halt. We had played long enough, she said, and, moreover, the little society had accomplished its mission. We were friends. Not one quarrel had we had, not one slighting remark had ever been heard in our midst, and this was a good record for fussy little Milford. We were proud of it, but how much of it was due to Sarah Hall's unfailing tact and kindness we could only guess. It was largely her counsel that made each evening's entertainment unique and attractive, but no one ever found her interfering, for she knew well how to retire into the background when her work was finished. She planned our final evening and drilled us so thoroughly that it was long remembered in Milford. Mr. Long lent us his hall for the occasion and, on the stage, before an admiring audience of parents and friends, the young ladies of the village, in full Japanese costume, went through the evolutions of a Japanese wedding. It was a pretty sight, Sarah told us, for she, retiring to the last, simply directed operations from behind the scenes.

This was the closing meeting. Before another winter came I had left my native town, but I have convincing proof that the good will engendered in our little club was lasting, for on my table lies a systematic report of the work of the Woman's Club of that village, work that could have been accomplished only by united and unselfish effort.

THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM.

(Written after seeing a farmer's wife cleaning house.)

BOWED by the cares of cleaning house she leans
Upon her broom and gazes through the dust,
A wilderness of wrinkles on her face,
And on her head a knob of wispy hair.
Who made her slave to sweeping and to soap,
A thing that smiles not and that never rests,
Stanchioned in stall, a sister to the cow?
Who loosened and made shrill this angled jaw?
Who dowered this narrowed chest for blowing up
Of sluggish men-folks and their morning fire?

Is this the thing you made a bride and brought
To have dominion over hearth and home,
To scour the stairs and search the bin for flour,
To bear the burden of maternity?
Is this the wife they wove who framed our law
And pillared a bright land on smiling homes?
Down all the stretch of street to the last house
There is no shape more angular than hers,
More tongued with gabble of her neighbors' deeds,
More filled with nerve-ache and rheumatic twinge,
More fraught with menace of the frying-pan.

O Lords and Masters in our happy land,
How with this woman will you make account,
How answer her shrill question in that hour
When whirlwinds of such women shake the polls,
Heedless of every precedent and creed,
Straight in hysteric haste to right all wrongs?
How will it be with cant of politics,
With king of trade and legislative boss,
With cobwebs of hypocrisy and greed,
When she shall take the ballot for her broom
And sweep away the dust of centuries?

—Edwin W. Sanborn, in New York Sun.

A CLUB LUNCHEON.

Caroline C. Shea, Malden, Mass.

IF, instead of giving the Club Luncheon into the hands of a caterer, the club manages itself, home-made things may be served, to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to the financial benefit of the club, if that is to be a consideration.

It is well, if the luncheon is to be an elaborate affair, to allow a caterer to furnish and assist in serving ices, and perhaps the coffee.

Since it seems to be the fashion to have an appetite, and to indulge it, the luncheon should be substantial and plentiful, though in the cramped and inconvenient quarters which most clubs occupy, things have to be simplified. We are speaking now of the luncheon which the club gets up itself. After deciding the bill of fare, one person should be detailed to take charge of each article of food to be furnished, with directions as to the quantity. She, in turn, may ask a certain number of members to supply her with so much, at the stated day, hour and place.

The prettiest luncheon is served at numerous small tables, such as are found in all halls and club rooms for whist. Arrange the tables, with room for waiters, with the chairs. Use the fancy white paper center pieces, with a simple arrangement of flowers for each table. Tall cheap glass vases may be hired in any china store. Place four cups and saucers, and the same number of paper napkins matching the flowers, on each table. Detail one of the young ladies to serve every three or four tables.

One long table, or two shorter ones, placed at an open angle in the most conspicuous part of the room, covered with snowy cloths, and decorated with whatever glass, china, needle-work and silver the members care to furnish, should contain the food, with a reserve supply in the kitchen. The largest and most showy flowers should be reserved for this table, and all flowers may be sold after the luncheon. On the same tables, place as many plates, in piles, as there are guests, together with knives, forks and spoons. All of these dishes may be hired with the hall, or at a crockery-ware store.

The easiest and perhaps best liked hot dish is scalloped oysters, which should arrive a few minutes before needed, hot, and then put where it will remain hot.

The best way to handle bread and butter is in the form of sandwiches, as all cutting of both bread and butter and waste of the same is avoided, and these are sent ready to serve. Luncheon, not tea sandwiches should be asked for, with a request that they be kept moist in damp linen and waxed paper, and the number of dozen specified. The meat for salad may be sent already prepared, but the salad should not be mixed until needed. For chicken salad, when celery is scarce and hard to obtain, white cabbage chopped and used in equal quantity with celery is just as good. Garnish salad dishes with crisp lettuce leaves, and serve ice cold.

The coffee should be served from the kitchen or dining-room in pitchers banded with towels. A tiny glass dish of loaf sugar should be on each table; these dishes may be obtained with the vases. The coffee may have the milk or cream in it, but it is well to reserve a small portion black, as some one may ask for it. Following is a simple but well-liked menu, without ices, which may be added at greater expense:

Scalloped Oysters.

Lobster or Chicken Salad.

Chicken, Ham, Lettuce, Salmon and Bread and Butter Sandwiches.

Plain and Stuffed Olives.

Macaroons.

Stuffed Dates.

Fruit.

Assorted Cakes.

Coffee.

1 quart of oysters (scalloped).

1 pound of meat (for salad).

2 dozen sandwiches.

1 sheet of cake.

6 pints of coffee (with cream).

1 dozen small cakes, etc.

Will serve six people.

Three quarts of olives, three quarts of pickles will serve sixty people.

An informal reception, if there is room, should precede the luncheon, and a half hour of light music, recitation or some other entertainment may follow. Reserve speech making and toasts for the formal and high-priced affair, where the caterer reaps the profit. In soliciting the articles needed, ask the right thing of the right person—don't ask the woman famous for salad dressing to send a loaf of cake, and do not ask one to scallop oysters who has no one to leave at home on the day of the luncheon able to do them.

A CLUB LUNCHEON AT HOME.

Only the small clubs which meet at the members' homes may hold dainty and artistic luncheons, although pretty and conventional affairs may be managed by clubs holding meetings in large and perhaps inconvenient rooms.

A green and white luncheon is simple and attractive in the springtime and within the means of the ordinary club member so far as decoration goes. Bare tables with daintily wrought doilies and centrepieces are the delight of housekeepers with shining oak or mahogany, but perhaps the fine white damask cloth adds to the effect one wishes to obtain in a green and white luncheon.

If one's china is highly decorated, the most simple and nearest in color scheme may be selected, silver and glass being substituted for highly colored pieces. It is always better in every respect to keep quietly within the limits of one's purse in choice of flowers as well as viands, for show where it is pretentious is decidedly bad form.

White hyacinths or carnations with a few fern sprays may be made as effective as an elaboration of showy blooms; always taking care to avoid strong odors in the selection of floral adornments for the table. If the party is large, place cards. It saves confusion, and they may be plain or bear a design suggested by the table decoration.

In homes where only one, or perhaps two, girls are employed it is better to simplify the service as much as possible, that delays, confusion and bungling be done away with.

Be sure that your hot dishes are hot, and the cold, cold, and that your servants understand perfectly every detail. Bonbons, nuts, etc., may be placed in small dishes on the table; the salad, which should be a thing of beauty, and the dessert may be brought to table at the proper time and served by the hostess. Rolls and sandwiches may also find a place there, to be removed with the course with which they are served; but the principal dishes should be served from the sideboard. Heavy, dinner-like luncheons should be avoided, lest a nap be the thing most desired when the feast is finished. Be sure that whatever is served is perfect in quality and preparation; then, however simple and inexpensive, it will be above criticism, that inner criticism, the only sort to be indulged in between guest and hostess. Following is a simple and inexpensive menu with directions for preparation:

MENU.

White Peaches.

White Cherries.

Broiled Fillets of Haddock.

Piquant Sauce.

Creamed Mashed Potatoes.

Bread and Butter Sandwiches.

Pineapple Frappe.
 Wings and Breasts of Chicken. White Sauce.
 Green Peas. Rolls.
 Club Salad. White Dressing.
 Rolls.
 Florentine Snow. White Cake.
 Crystalized Fruit. Green and White Bonbons.
 Coffee.

Fruit is more appetizing for a luncheon than soup. Select a fine brand of canned white peaches, fill the halves with canned white cherries, soaked for an hour in brandy and rolled in powdered sugar. Add a little of the juice drained from the fruit to the brandy, boil down and pour over the peaches before cherries are put in. Have ice cold. Serve on tiny plates with a leaf of rose geranium.

Fish. Sprinkle the fish fillets with salt an hour before cooking; pour over a few drops of olive oil and boil over a clear fire in a well greased boiler. When served place a spray of cress and a slice of peeled lemon on each plate.

Piquant Sauce. Slice a lemon, removing seeds and rind; chop fine, add a teaspoonful chopped parsley, the same of onion juice and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter; pour over fish. Serve hot.

Potatoes. To a quart of mashed potato add a tablespoonful of butter, two of cream, and salt to taste; beat to a cream and when served shape into ovals between two tablespoons, placing one on each plate with fish.

Sandwiches. Rasp a loaf of bread, butter on loaf with creamed butter in which is a shake of mustard; slice very thin, put two together and cut in shape to suit.

Pineapple or lemon frappe tinted green with some of the harmless colorings may be served in small glasses between courses.

Chicken. Select chickens suitable for roasting, which are not yet a year old. One will serve only two persons served in this way, but the remaining parts may all be used in the family without waste. Send the portions needed to the sideboard masked with white sauce and suitably garnished.

Sauce. One pint of the gravy freed from the fat, simmered with a bunch of parsley, a blade of mace and a slice of lemon. Strain, thicken to the consistency of thick cream with flour blended with a tablespoonful of butter, add a half cup of cream and salt to taste. Add more lemon juice if liked. Use best brand of canned peas, drain and wash well, heat in water, drain and season with butter and salt.

Salad. White hearts of celery, lettuce and nut meats. Select the tender bunches of celery with slight, white stalks. Slice in thin slices with a sharp knife the white, tender pieces. To a cup of these add one-quarter cup of walnut meats chopped fine; mix well. Arrange on a china tray or meat dish nests of white lettuce leaves, as many as are needed, filling each with the mixture; pour over the dressing when ready to serve. Garnish the dish with olives stuffed with cream cheese. The amount will serve five people.

Dressing. Heat one-half pint of milk, mix a heaping tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of mustard, the same of sugar, a salt-spoon of salt and butter the size of an egg with cold water and stir into the boiling milk, beating till thick and smooth; remove from fire, add half cup of cream, and when cold vinegar to taste.

Florentine Snow. (A mould of pineapple and pistachio ice cream may be substituted). Using two-thirds of two boxes of gelatine, make two quart moulds of snow as for snow pudding, using the whites of six eggs for each. Make a quart of gelatine, using a pint of grated pineapple, or for the genuine Florentine, a rum punch made with Jamaica rum and lemons, sweetened to taste. Turn the snow on a dish and garnish with

the jelly, which should be tinted a pale green; serve with sweetened cream flavored with vanilla.

Several kinds of white cake—silver, angel, almond, etc.—may be frosted with white and green tinted frostings.

Crystalized Fruit. Blanched almonds and filberts, white grapes, bits of pineapple and white cherries may be selected; also leaves of mint and rose geranium.

Boil two cups of sugar in two-thirds cup of water without stirring until it hardens in cold water; keep hot without boiling longer, dip in the nuts and fruit, twice if necessary, using a long pin; place on waxed paper to harden.

Bon-bons. Work to a cream a cup of confectioners' sugar with a few drops of rum or brandy; treat another cup of sugar the same way with orange juice, tinting half of each pale green. Cover nut meats, raisins, bits of figs, canned fruit and jelly with the cream, shape into balls and roll in granulated sugar. In adding liquid to sugar do so a few drops at a time, as it is easy to get the paste too soft. Make the day before using, let them stand an hour or two, then put in a covered dish or jar until needed. Soak the raisins; use only soft parts of figs.

In season, fresh instead of canned fruits and vegetables may be used. If pineapple is used in the ice or dessert make a lemon frappe, thus avoiding the same flavor twice. The menu is arranged for spring.

Everything grows rapidly and to a good size in California, and Mrs. Mary G. Campbell builded better than she knew when one day in 1894, when Palo Alto was yet in its swaddling clothes and few knew who were their next-door neighbors, she called some of these strangers together and formed the Woman's Club of Palo Alto. Mrs. Campbell was elected president and under her able administration a fraternal spirit pervaded the club meetings and the club took permanent root and grew from its original twenty-four members to its present membership of one hundred and forty.

It has six departments and two standing committees. The departments are: Home and household economics, education and science, philanthropy, art and literature, library, and village improvement. The standing committees are: Music and social life.

The club meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at three o'clock, in the Fraternity Hall. After the business is over a lecture and music, vocal or instrumental, follows. The lectures are given by prominent people who have messages of importance and great helpfulness to deliver. They are followed by discussion by the members of the club. After the adjournment there is always a social half hour when the club women may exchange friendly greetings and become acquainted with their guests. The club is for the good of all, and any woman resident of Palo Alto or vicinity may become a member by signing the constitution of the club and promising to promote its welfare.

"Asolo, my very own of all Italian cities," wrote Browning; and an American woman—Mrs. Katherine Bronson—tells in the April Century of his visits to the old town where she has a winter home at which the poet was a frequent visitor. The paper is illustrated by Clara Montalba. From this paper it appears that the poet in his old age looked forward to building a tower in his favorite Italian city, near Venice, and his last visit there was made with this end in view. There is much in this article of value to Browning clubs and club women in general. Among other interesting features are "The Soul of William Jones," by Cornelia Atwood Pratt; "Red Magic," by Abbie Carter Goodloe; pictures by Jay Hambidge; "The Greatest Wonder in the Chinese World," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

XV.

(Erratum. In Article XIV omit lines eight to eleven, counting from the bottom of the second column, page 238.)

Minutes.

THE average club member acting in the capacity of secretary often finds difficulty in determining what to record and what to omit and also what form to use in entering the transactions of the club.

A common error is to attempt to record the discussion. This is an impossibility unless a stenographic report is taken and is generally undesirable even if it were possible.

Another common error is to make such brief mention of letters received and reports submitted by officers and committees as to render the records incomplete and therefore unsatisfactory for reference.

The secretary should enter in the minutes all motions stated by the chair unless afterwards withdrawn, and either a transcript or a paraphrase of all communications and reports presented.

The club secretary may use her own judgment in the matter of copying reports and communications unless directions are given by vote of the club.

The minutes of the regular meeting of the Lakeville Woman's Club, held January twenty-fifth (see Club Woman for February, 1900) and of the adjourned regular meeting held January twenty-ninth (see Club Woman for March, 1900) are herewith presented as an illustration of the manner in which the minutes of a club meeting may be kept.

The advantage of having the minutes in numerous short paragraphs will be appreciated by any one who has had occasion to search records which have no index.

A regular meeting of the Lakeville Woman's Club was held at the club rooms, 76 Monroe St., January twenty-fifth, 1900.

The club was called to order by the president, Mrs. Walter, at three o'clock.

Thirty-four members responded to the roll call.

Mrs. A. was appointed critic.

The minutes of the annual meeting held January eighteenth were read and approved.

The minutes of the adjourned annual meeting of January twentieth were read.

Mrs. B. moved that the minutes be amended so as to read that on the ballot for treasurer Mrs. D. received three votes and Mrs. C. two.

Upon request of Miss F., the secretary read the report of the tellers on the ballot for treasurer.

Mrs. B.'s motion was lost.

The minutes were approved.

The president announced the appointment of the following committees:

Membership Committee, Mrs. A., Mrs. B. and Mrs. C.

Program Committee, Mrs. D., Mrs. E. and Mrs. F.

House Committee, Miss G., Mrs. H. and Mrs. I.

The report of the corresponding secretary to the effect that she had notified officers of their election was read and ordered placed on file.

A letter from Mrs. F. declining to accept the office of treasurer was read, also

A circular letter from the educational committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs suggesting topics for study and discussion in the club.

Mrs. K. moved that the letter from the educational committee be referred to the program committee.

Carried.

The committee to which was referred the motion that the members of this club wear no birds on their hats this spring made a report recommending that the further consideration of the question be indefinitely postponed.

The report was adopted.

The committee appointed to submit rules made the following report:

To the Lakeville Woman's Club:

Your committee appointed to draft rules respectfully recommend the adoption of the following:

Rule 1. The mover of a motion, in preference to any other member shall be entitled to the floor, immediately after the motion has been stated.

Rule 2. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than five minutes at one time without the consent of the club; but this rule shall not prevent the mover of any motion from closing the debate even after the previous question has been ordered.

Rule 3. A motion to reconsider a vote shall be in order only at the meeting at which the vote was taken, the first subsequent regular meeting or an intervening special meeting.

Rule 4. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order except when it has just been defeated, when the club has previously decided the time of adjournment, when the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn is pending, when a member is speaking or while a vote is being taken.

Rule 5. When a motion to adjourn is carried while motions are pending, such motions shall be before the club at the next subsequent regular meeting under the head of unfinished business, but no motion shall be deemed as pending except the main motion and the motions to amend.

Rule 6. The first-named member of a committee shall be the chairman, unless the committee elect some other member.

Rule 7. An affirmative vote on the motion to accept the report of a committee shall not be construed to mean that recommendation contained in the report are adopted.

Rule 8. Upon the request of five members the vote on any question shall be taken by roll call, and the names of those voting on either side entered in the minutes.

Rule 9. The exercises at any regular meeting preceding the order, Program for the day, shall not exceed thirty minutes.

Rule 10. The call for a special meeting shall be written and filed with the secretary.

Notices of special meetings shall be sent to every member of the club at least twenty-four hours before the meeting and shall contain a statement of the business mentioned in the call.

Rule 11. These rules shall be known as "Standing Rules" and shall only be amended, suspended or repealed at a regular or annual meeting, and only by a two-thirds vote.

Rule 12. The presiding officer shall have power to decide all questions arising either under the rules of this club, or in cases where no rules have been provided; but such decision shall always be subject to appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

Lucy Young,
Helen G. Fowler,
Fanny A. Gleason.

The motion of Mrs. Young that the report be adopted was carried.

Mrs. Q. moved that the club proceed to ballot on the applications of Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. R. moved that the motion be laid on the table.

Carried.

Miss M. moved that the club proceed to elect a treasurer.

Miss S. moved that the club suspend Section 2 of Article IV of the constitution.

The chair declined to entertain the motion.

Miss T. raised the point of order that the motion should be entertained.

The chair decided the point not well taken.

Miss T. appealed from the decision of the chair.

The chair was sustained.

Mrs. U. moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet Saturday, January 27, at three in the afternoon.

Carried.

Mrs. U. moved to suspend the regular order of business and proceed to the program for the day.

Carried.

Mrs. S. read a paper on The Cultivation of Musical Taste in Children.

Mrs. C. gave a talk on current events.

Mrs. V. moved that the club revert to the order of Miscellaneous Business.

Carried.

Mrs. V. moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to have an adjourned meeting next Saturday was carried.

Carried.

Mrs. V. moved to amend by substituting Monday, January twenty-ninth, for Saturday, January twenty-seventh.

Carried.

The motion as amended was carried.

Miss W. moved to adjourn.

Carried.

A half hour was spent socially after adjournment, during which refreshments were served.

Respectfully submitted, Anna Curtis,

Recording Secretary, Lakeville Woman's Club.

An adjourned regular meeting of the Lakeville Woman's Club was held at the club rooms, January twenty-ninth, 1900.

The president called the meeting to order at three o'clock.

There were twenty-five members present.

The president announced that the first business would be the election of a treasurer.

Mrs. N. and Mrs. O. were appointed tellers.

On motion of Mrs. D. Mrs. Q. was also appointed teller.

Mrs. D. was nominated for the office of treasurer by Mrs. B.

Miss E. was nominated by Mrs. C.

The first ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	24
Number of legal votes cast.....	21
Necessary to a choice.....	11
Mrs. D. received.....	10
Miss E. received.....	10
Mrs. F. received.....	1

No election.

Mrs. D. withdrew her name as a candidate.

Mrs. O. nominated Mrs. L.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast.....	23
Number of legal ballots cast.....	20
Necessary to a choice.....	11
Miss E. received.....	10
Mrs. D. received.....	5
Mrs. L. received.....	3
Mrs. G. received.....	1
Mrs. H. received.....	1

No election.

The third ballot for treasurer resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	21
Necessary to a choice.....	11
Mrs. L. received.....	18
Mrs. E. received.....	3

Mrs. L. was declared elected.

Mrs. O. moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this club that its members should wear no birds on their hats this spring.

Miss P. moved to amend by striking out "this spring."

Miss P.'s motion was adopted.

Mrs. Q. moved to amend by striking out "its members" and inserting "women."

The motion was carried.

Mrs. T. moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this club that women should not make use of birds or the feathers of birds for personal adornment.

Mrs. T.'s motion was carried.

Mrs. V. moved to lay on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mrs. W. moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mrs. W. moved to postpone further consideration until the next regular meeting.

Lost.

Mrs. W. moved to refer to a committee.

Lost.

The motion that when the club adjourn it adjourn to meet one week from date was ruled out of order, and on an appeal the chair was sustained.

The motion on the adoption of the resolution, That it is the sentiment of this club that women should not make use of birds or the feathers of birds for personal adornment, was

Carried.

Mrs. C. moved to take from the table the motion that the club proceed to ballot on the application of Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Moore for membership in this club, which was laid on the table at the meeting of January twenty-fifth.

Carried.

Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Moore were elected to membership.

Mrs. B. moved that the president be requested to give the members of the club a few lessons in parliamentary law.

Mrs. C. moved that the motion be referred to a committee of three of which Mrs. B. should be chairman.

Carried.

Mrs. D. and Mrs. E. were appointed the other members of the committee.

On motion of Mrs. F. the club adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna Curtis, Recording Secretary.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Will you kindly give information in your column upon the following point:

(a) When in a committee there is to be presented a minority report, and the chairman of said committee favors the minority, what is the proper way for her to proceed?

(b) Shall she present the report of the committee and sign it as chairman, and then also sign the report of the minority?

(c) Is she not bound as chairman to sign the report of the committee?

(a) She should sign the minority report.

(b) Some member of the majority is usually selected to present the report. The chairman should not sign a report she does not agree to.

(c) No.

Will you please state why you think officers of a club should be nominated and elected by ballot?

Because it is the only way in which members can vote secretly.

Can a committee add a supplement to a report after having asked the week before that the report be adopted?

When a committee submits a report it is then in the possession of the assembly (the report is always handed to the secretary), and the members of a committee have the same right to amend that any other member has, but no more.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Culture Value of a Study of Fiction.

Viola Price Franklin.

FORMERLY fiction was not considered worthy of a place in a college curriculum, but recently it has been recognized as ranking alongside of the essay, poetry, oratory and other familiar forms. Yale College made the innovation, but because the frisky New England young men and maidens persisted in considering it the "snappiest" course, it was discontinued by the authorities. Thus it was left for the staid students of a western university to prove what intellectual food abounded in this new and unexplored land. For about three years, Dr. W. C. Wilkinson has been giving a course in "Short Stories" at the University of Chicago. Maupassant and Poe were taken as models. The study of these artists was followed by original work in the construction of short stories.

In the summer quarter of 1896, Dr. E. H. Lewis offered a course in "The Art of the Short Story," with the avowed purpose of proving that it should not be considered a "snap" course. The large and enthusiastic class, chiefly of graduate students, will all bear testimony, that this work established beyond the shadow of a doubt the culture value of such a course. There has since been a great demand for this course, not only from the students but from the women's clubs of Chicago, who are ever on the alert for something "craggy to break their minds upon."

The following syllabus, prepared by a member of the above class, will give an idea of the nature of the work, and may be suggestive to women's clubs:

CHARACTERIZATION IN MARY E. WILKINS' STORIES.

1. In "A Conflict Ended," there occur the only pure types of all her characters. Abnormal or unusual persons may be found in "Christmas Jenny," "A Solitary," "A Village Lear," "A Lover of Flowers," and "An Old Arithmetician." Normal but complex characters appear in "Life Everlastin'," "Revolt of Mother," "On the Walpole Road," "Cinnamon Roses," and "Bar Light House." All the rest of her stories, forty-two in number, contain typical persons.

2. The Method of Characterization.—Realistic in all except "Sister Liddy," "Calla Lilies and Hannah," and "Pot of Gold," these having some romantic touches.

3. Entire History of Lives.—The following are sketched as to their entire history, or nearly so, in some instances; Louis Ellis, Joe Dagget, Candace Whitcomb, Polly Moss, Hannah, George Arnold, David and Araminta, Betsey Dole, Jenny,

Roses," "A Gentle Ghost" (girl), "Up Primrose Hill," Louisa, Elvira Slawson, Joe Tenney, Hetty Fifield, Abel, "Mother," Caroline Munson.

4. How Do the Characters Reveal Themselves?—The characters reveal themselves by "action and comment" in all the stories except in "The Scent of the Roses," "A Solitary," "A Gentle Ghost," "A Discovered Pearl," "A Village Lear," and "A Stolen Christmas," in which the method is by psychological analysis.

5. Comment in Mass or Solution?—The usual method of comment is in "mass." There are about fourteen in which it is given in "solution."

6. Does the Environment Characterize?—It does in all except "Village Singer," "The Twelfth Guest," "Sister Liddy," "Pot of Gold," "A Discovered Pearl," "A Village Lear," "Amanda and Love," "Up Primrose Hill," "A Stolen Christmas," "An Innocent Gamester," "Louisa," "Two Old Lovers," "Robins and Hammers," "On the Walpole Road," "Old Lady Pingree," "A Conflict Ended," and "The Conquest of Humility."

7. Shakespearian subtlety in Mrs. Muzzy and Lizzie.

8. There are no historical characters.

9. Characters Good or Bad?—All the chief characters are good, excepting those in "A Village Lear," and "Life Everlastin'."

10. Is the Characterization of Deliberate Sin or Pitiable Human Weakness?—There is one study of deliberate sin in "Life Everlastin'," while the following contain studies in human weakness: "Sister Liddy," "A Stolen Christmas," "Two Old Lovers," "A Modern Dragon," "An Honest Soul," "Brakes and White Violets," "Robins and Hammers," "On the Walpole Road," "Old Lady Pingree," "Cinnamon Roses," "Bar Light House," "Lover of Flowers," "A Far Away Melody," "A Moral Exigency," "Gentian," "A Mistaken Charity," "An Object of Love," "A Gatherer of Simples," "An Independent Thinker," "In Bullfrog Time," "An Unwilling Guest," "A Souvenir," "An Old Arithmetician," "A Conflict Ended," and "In Conquest of Humility."

11. Do the Characters Mold Circumstances?—Yes, in all stories except the following, where they are molded by the circumstances: "A Gala Dress," "The Twelfth Guest," "A Poetess," "Pot of Gold," "A Solitary," "A Gentle Ghost," "A Village Lear," "An Innocent Gamester," "A Humble Romance," "A Symphony in Lavender," "A Tardy Thanksgiving," "On the Walpole Road," "Old Lady Pingree," "Cinnamon Roses," "Bar Light House," "A Far Away Melody," "A Moral Exigency," "A Mistaken Charity," "Gentian," "An Object of Love," "A Gatherer of Simples," "In Butterfly Time," "An Old Arithmetician," "The Conquest of Humility" (Laurence).

12. Chief Character is What Age?—An old woman: In "Sister Liddy," "A Stolen Christmas," "An Innocent Gamester," "A Church Mouse," "Two Old Lovers," "A Modern Dragon," "Brakes and White Violets," "Old Lady Pingree," "The Bar Light House," "A Far Away Melody," "A Mistaken Charity," "Gentian," "An Object of Love," "An Independent Thinker," "An Old Arithmetician," "An Honest Soul," "A Tardy Thanksgiving." A middle-aged single woman: In "A New England Nun," "A Village Singer," "A Gala Dress," "A Poetess," "Christmas Jenny," "Pot of Gold," "A Discovered Pearl," "Amanda and Love," "Life Everlastin'," "A Symphony in Lavender," "Cinnamon Roses," "A Conflict Ended." A middle-aged married woman or young married woman: In "A Wayfaring Couple," "The Revolt of Mother," "A Tardy Thanksgiving," "On the Walpole Road," "An Unwilling Guest." A young woman: In "The Twelfth Guest," "Calla Lilies and Hannah," "The Scent of the

"Louisa," "A Taste of Honey," "Robins and Hammers," "A Moral Exigency," "A Gatherer of Simples," "A Souvenir," "A Conflict Ended," and "The Conquest of Humility." An old man: In "A Village Lear," "A Kitchen Colonel," "A Humble Romance," "In Butterfly Time," "A Solitary." A young man: In "Wayfaring Couple," "A Lover of Flowers."

13. Characters Stationary or Developing?—In twenty-three stories the characters are stationary, while in twenty-eight they are developing.

14. Do the Words of One Character Reveal Another?—In all except fifteen of the stories.

15. Are the Characters Strongly Contrasted?—They are contrasted in all but twenty-nine of the stories.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1812.



As last month's report of the meeting of the U. S. Daughters 1812 at Delmonico's, New York City, Jan. 8th, was so lengthy, the eloquent address made by Mrs. Louis Hall, president of the Pennsylvania Society, in presenting the two beautiful flags and the society standard, was unfortunately omitted. A few extracts from it are now given as a message to those far away Daughters who were unable to be present. As the gifts were to the General Society, they too have a share in the rich possession.

After expressing her pleasure in being the one to design and present to the U. S. Daughters 1812 their standard, Mrs. Hall begged permission to preach a short sermon on certain texts from the "Grandest Books," texts that show that the seal of mosaic law was set on the question of family pedigree and family pride:

1. "And they assembled themselves together and they declared their pedigree after their families."

2. "And the children of Judah shall pitch their tents every man by his own standard throughout the hosts."

3. "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch his own standard with the ensign of his father's house."

4. "Declare ye among the nations and publish it. Set up a standard among the nations and conceal it not"—and Mrs. Hall added:

As soon as men became numerous enough they banded themselves together in companies and some conspicuous object was chosen as the symbol to distinguish one company from the other and for a general point around which they could rally. From these symbols we get the standards of all nations. It is the reverence of these symbols of one's country and family that gives the esprit de corps, which influences men to give their lives to keep these symbols from falling into the hands of aliens or enemies. And the devices and ideas have come through Gentile, Mosaic, Pagan and Christian banners and have always been used in defence of religion and country. So sacred were the banners and symbols that they were only entrusted to the care of the bravest knights of highest rank, of great integrity, bravery and heroism.

To betray the trust was the crime unpardonable and terrible in its results, as may be seen in the account the Prophet Isaiah gives of the overthrow of the Assyrians: "They shall be as a standard bearer that fainteth."

In presenting the Daughters with the beautiful United States flag she gave a brief sketch of the many changes it underwent before its adoption as it waves today, with its thirteen stripes and forty-five stars. As a proof of her conviction that each society should have its own standard, Mrs. Hall then

presented the Daughters with the beautiful one she had herself designed, expressing her appreciation that the choice was left to her. Again quoting from the "Greatest Book": "Declare ye it among the nations and publish it. Set up our standard among the nations." Mrs. Hall added: "It is our standard to be known of all people, and with it comes the flag of the finishing period, the flag of the fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, the flag used during the war our society commemorates, a flag that showed the world that the United States was growing, finishing and confirming the Declaration of Independence,—the flag of 1812. Over the standard of the U. S. Daughters 1812, over the flag used in the war the society commemorates, floats the flag of the United States, covering and protecting, but not concealing."

Mrs. Hall then drew attention to the inspiring significance of the colors that compose our beloved flag: "Red, divine love, the language of valor; white, emblem of truth and hope, of purity and peace; blue, loyalty, sincerity and justice." "Our horizon," she said, "was dark and gloomy till the spirit of liberty parted the clouds. The thirteen colonies banished the British bars from the Union, and thirteen stars shone brilliantly in the azure field,—the Star Spangled Banner." As Henry Ward Beecher says, "Every color means liberty, every thread means liberty, every form of star and beam of stripe of light means liberty."

In concluding, Mrs. Hall admonished all to "guard the honor of the society so that the stars shall shine forever with a bright radiance, as the insignia of a society whose motto is 'Liberty and Fraternity,' and whose seal is 'Liberty Enlightening the World.'"

One of the most charming of the many entertainments given during the winter to Mrs. Jenny June Croly, in honor of her seventieth birthday, was that of the Empire State Society, United States Daughters 1812, at Delmonico's, December 19th, 1899. There were about two hundred members and guests present, who, before sitting down to the dainty luncheon which began the day's festivities, united in waving an enthusiastic Chautauqua salute to the much loved "Mother of Clubs," who was seated at the right of the president, Mrs. William Gerry Slade. The bright attire of the ladies, who were seated at small round tables, the pretty floral decorations, and the general atmosphere of good will that pervaded the scene, combined to make a most pleasing picture. The waiters were greeted with a murmur of applause when they appeared carrying a giant birthday cake, pyramidal in shape, all aglow with seventy pink tapers, each a beacon light symbolic of the seventy years of helpfulness, light and guidance Mrs. Croly had ever been to women. After the cake had been served to each one, the president rose, and in words of warm and tender greeting welcomed the "guest of honor," whom the Daughters were so proud to have with them.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter (a Daughter, and the lawyer who drew up the papers of incorporation for the society) read a bright, graceful little poem she had written herself and illustrated, and which she presented to Mrs. Croly. Some extracts follow:

"With her clever pen and her heart atune
To the melodies sweet of a soul that is shriven,
Oh, what is so rare as a Jennie June,
Be she seventy years old or seven?"

"To Jennie June we drink,
On the day she is three score and ten.
Oh, what is she like, do you think?
Like sunshine, which never can sink
In forgetfulness' shadowy fen.

"To Jennie June do we drink!
 'Twixt the old and the new she's a link.
 She's the mother of clubs, we ken.
 Oh! what is she like, do you think?
 Like a page written o'er with love's ink.
 Every letter a kindness. Again
 To Jennie June do we drink."

Among the many other speakers, all eager to do homage to Mrs. Croly, was Mrs. Charles Dennison, president of Sorosis, who greeted her as the "Universal Mother," and called attention to the fact that as Mrs. Croly made the first movement in club life for women, the great assemblage of representative club women present was ample proof that her efforts have been crowned with success.

After many bright remarks, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, president of the N. Y. State Federation, concluded a motion to elect Mrs. Croly an honorary member of the Daughters, which was carried by acclamation.

"Aunt Louise" Eldridge announced her approval of making Mrs. Croly an honorary member of the U. S. Daughters 1812, saying that the capture of another British subject only proved that what had been done before could be done again. Mrs. Croly declared, however, she had been an American for sixty years.

Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier said she had often wondered why some people never grow old; but she realized the secret to be enthusiasm and enthusiastic sympathy with every topic of the day. No matter what topic Mrs. Croly is confronted with, she is familiar with it, and this has kept her young. Only in the eyes of the club woman, Mrs. Lozier added, will you find this enthusiasm, this "never grow old." If one ever wants sympathy with the sorrows or joys of the day go to a club woman; she is the only one abreast of the times.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president of the Professional Woman's League, was very bright and witty in her tribute, as were Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, recording secretary of Sorosis, and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, of the Tribune. Mrs. Helmuth read a poem written by Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, organizer of the Association of "Little Mothers." Greetings were read from Mrs. Lucy Cleveland (the Egyptologist and cousin of Ex-President Grover Cleveland), the Jamaica Woman's Club, from the Arlington Club, and others.

The recipient of all these honors was so overcome that when she rose to speak her eyes were filled with happy tears. "I find it difficult to say anything worthy of such an occasion as you have made," she said, "and I wonder whether you are talking of me or of some one else; but if I ever have done anything to merit it I am so thankful that I did, I do not know how to put it in words. I think I was born with a love of women in my heart." When the first woman's club was started, Mrs. Croly said she asked a distinguished woman to lend her aid in its organization, but the reply was: "You will have a hornet's nest and you will be stung to death and accomplish nothing." "But," Mrs. Croly said, "I knew it would be a success, because I love women. If club life has done nothing else it has brought to flower a new life, a new love—the love of womankind for womankind, and it is the sweetest, dearest, most unselfish love in the world."

Lovely music varied the program of speeches and recitations, and when the meeting adjourned Mrs. Croly was surrounded with an eager crowd of women anxious to offer her personal love and congratulation.

On Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, the Empire State Society, U. S. Daughters 1812, placed a handsome brass tablet on the northeast corner of Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, on the Amsterdam avenue side, bearing the following inscription in three-quarters relief:

"To commemorate New York City Defenses during the war 1812: Barrier Gate, McGown's Pass, Barrier Gate, Manhattanville, Forts Clinton, Fisk and Haight, and Three Stone Towers. Also in honor of Major General Garret Hopper Striker (then captain), 5th Regiment, Second Brigade. Erected by U. S. Daughters 1812, Empire State, February 22, 1900.

The insignia of the society, the star and the anchor, symbolizing the army and navy, are shown at the bottom of the tablet (they may be found at the head of this article). The society is contemplating the presentation of the tablet to Columbia University. Mrs. James Alexander Striker, daughter-in-law of Major General Striker, was chairman of the tablet committee.

M. H. D.

THE "MOTHERS OF CLUBS."

WE are so used, in the East, to speaking of Mrs. Howe and of Mrs. Croly as "the mothers of clubs" that we sometimes forget there are other mothers—notably Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone of Michigan, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Royle of Utah and Mrs. Caroline S. Severance of California.

The last named has recently celebrated her 80th birthday, and by a happy coincidence the opening day of the women's new club house and the eightieth birthday fell on the same date, so that the two events could be observed together by the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles. There was a large representation of the members present at the first meeting in the new home, and the exercises were preceded by the formal "hanging of the crane."

Mrs. Charlotte L. Wills, one of the club's charter members, performed the ceremony of lighting the fire, accompanied by appropriate remarks. There were several other speakers, and then Mrs. Sartori announced that this day was the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, and paid a beautiful tribute in fitting words to the venerable woman. The rear door opened, and a procession of six ladies entered, bearing a large birthday cake aglow with 80 white wax tapers and placed it on the table before Mrs. Severance.

By request the latter read at this meeting a history of the founding of the New England Woman's Club of which the following is a condensed report:

I am asked to tell you of the pioneer woman's club of our country from my own knowledge of it. But at the outset I wish to confess that the Sorosis of New York is warranted in being christened as its twin, so brief was the interval between their entrance upon actual life.

The thought of club life for women came to me in my home at Cleveland, Ohio, in the early '50's, when I was longing for a Boston life for my young family, no less than for my own delight and inspiration. This longing was increased not only by my reading, but by many chats with the fine persons who came west on literary and philanthropic errands—most of all by interviews with Bronson Alcott. Later when I removed to Boston the civil war came on, as a deterrent for a time. When its anxieties and activities were past, the favorable moment came for bringing together in a helpful social way the many fine women who had come to know and value each other.

I wish there was time and the ability to set forth adequately the names of the noble women who rallied to our call, the delightful homes to which we were welcomed for our preliminary meetings by the historic families of Dr. Harriot Hunt, of Sewall, Jackson, Pitman, May, Goddard and others, and the earnest but amiable discussions which there took place over the scope of our plan and the name under which it should leap into life. The name decided upon (after this earnest but amiable discussion) was "The New England Woman's Club,"

The first of these parlor meetings had been held at Dr. Harriot K. Hunt's on Feb. 1, 1868. At the close of these few meetings a lively and amusing search was made for suitable headquarters, which were found in the rear of the Tremont House, on the quiet place of that name, then only a step from the omnibus line in front of the famous hostelry, and from the Athenaeum and its great library on Beacon street in the rear of these rooms.

A meeting was called for introducing the new claimant to public interest and attention during the anniversary week of that year, May, 1868, and later, one at Chickering Hall, at which our cordial friends among the literary and platform people, honored our movement with most earnest and forceful words. Among these were Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, after many inspiring sentences, warned us that we "would not find all women clubbable, more than all men." Other speakers were Jacob Manning of the Old South Church, the club's steadfast friend for years; James Freeman Clarke of blessed memory; the brilliant John Weiss, and O. B. Frothingham, who lent his dignity and eloquence; Mrs. Howe, already an immortal, and Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, widow of the charming crayon artist of that time, and a scholarly woman of great ability and social gifts.

One of the least practical of these (not Emerson) amused us by making a strong plea for an "intelligence department" as a feature of the club, and of refreshments "on call." The cup of tea and Prince Albert biscuit were adopted as a sufficient provision for all temporary needs. And the club Tea—on the first Monday afternoon of each month at 6 o'clock—during the regular session, which opened at 3 o'clock on that day, instead of 4, the usual hour (this Tea with a capital, be sure) became a most enjoyable function, with its flow of wit and wisdom, its brilliant repartee, its rollicking nonsense verses, and, not least, its distinguished guests from time to time. Among these I recall Mary Carpenter, Lord and Lady Amberly, James Bryce and others of England; Coquelin and Pere Hyacinthe and wife of France, and always eminent women of clubs and of any land; and Marie Mitchell, the beloved honorary member whenever in the city, a special reception being arranged for her at the Christmas holiday time.

The club was not a strictly literary or study club, although it had its section for language study, natural history and other branches of history. Its full meetings were held on Monday afternoons, one being under the "Art and Literature" committee, one each under the "Educational," the "Recreation," and one under the "Work" committee to present subjects worthy the club's notice and active interest. And a "discussion afternoon" on the occasional fifth Monday of the month, open to all topics of interest to members. This last gave the members their true "debating society" day, and I remember on one of these Louisa Alcott's shy, but emphatic words on the servant question as managed at her home, and on the "gain of simple living."

One feature of the club for its first few years—while still on Tremont place—was a bedroom for out-of-town members, who might be supposed to prefer inexpensive and quiet quarters there for a night or more from time to time.

But these were so seldom used as to prove unprofitable, and were abandoned when the club moved into its more spacious and elegant rooms in the historic Quincy house on Park street. This is an ideal location, within easy reach of street cars and with an unrivaled outlook on the common, with its broad acres of lawns and noble trees, over which the sunset glories filtered into the western windows of the club rooms, making it "like a lily in bloom."

It is known to most of you that the charter members voted me their president, without a dissenting voice, and elected me

from year to year until I left for California, in '75, and that our gifted Mrs. Howe succeeded me and is still their president, gracing the club teas, as, indeed, all her presiding, with her bubbling wit, her rare scholarship, and her gracious manners. To go before her was an honor, to come after her is an impossibility for an average woman, and while she lives the experiment will not be tried, I fancy.

This New England club has been the "mother" of many in those states, and "grandmother"—with the Sorosis—of all our American clubs, which are now as the sands of the seashore for multitude.

You cannot easily realize what a picture rises before me, of the many years between '68 and 1900, of club life and growth. A most auspicious beginning it was for me in beloved Boston, but I am quite content that this delightful period should close for me here, under the shelter of your greatly-prized care, and a love and loyalty which are a constant surprise to me except as I look into my own heart and realize the depth of its love toward you all.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Severance's address Mrs. M. C. Graham gave an interesting history of the first woman's club in Los Angeles, organized April 13, 1878, and which held its meetings in Union Hall that stood on the site of the Los Angeles Theatre. It was founded by Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, who was its president, with Mrs. B. C. Whiting vice-president, Mrs. Mary D. Spalding secretary and treasurer. There were 41 members.

The New England Woman's Club held a meeting March 8th to celebrate Mrs. Severance's 80th birthday. Mrs. Howe, who will celebrate her 81st anniversary in May, presided and spoke briefly of the early connection of Mrs. Severance with the club. Miss Julia Sprague then read the above account written for the Los Angeles club, and she was followed by Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney, Dr. Marie Zakrzewska and others who had been associated with Mrs. Severance in club work here. Surely a mother of clubs is not without honor in her own country.

Miss Kate Sanborn's name is known to lovers of good literature on both sides of the Atlantic. Although by no means her most ambitious work, the little book, "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," has been, perhaps, more widely read than any other of her many volumes. Miss Sanborn has the reputation, justly, of being the wittiest woman of the age, and her "Abandoned Farm" has caused the tears of laughter to roll down thousands of cheeks. Almost as funny are her "Abandoning an Adopted Farm" and "A Truthful Woman in Southern California." Her "Literary Zoo" treats of the pets of literary people of all ages, and her "Wit of Women" is almost a standard book. Recently she has gathered her lectures on literary topics and issued them in a handsome volume, which is a delight to all her friends. Miss Sanborn is a frequent lecturer before clubs, although the fact that she is quite independent in means, renders her rather indifferent to the "glory" she might otherwise attain. The daughter of old Professor Sanborn of Dartmouth, and for some years professor of literature herself at Smith College, she has always lived in a literary atmosphere, and is one of the most entertaining and brilliant conversationalists of the time. Miss Sanborn on "abandoning her adopted farm" bought a larger and finer estate (in Holliston, Mass.), where she lives the greater part of the year and entertains hosts of admiring friends, who greatly appreciate her hospitality. Her fine colonial house is filled with choice old furniture and interesting relics of "ye olden time."

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE,
513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Vice-President,
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT,
Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,
3507 Barling Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer,
MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Auditor,
MRS. C. P. BARNES,
1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.

(The following was intended to accompany the majority report of the Reorganization Committee in the March number, but was received too late for that issue.—Ed.)



In explanation of the report we wish to elucidate some points and explain our reasons for coming to the conclusion we did. While on the question of doing away with individual club membership our committee could not agree; yet on nearly all the minor questions we were unanimous.

Taking the basis for membership as given by our president, which we were assured was a conservative estimate, but approximately correct, we calculated:

750 clubs, paying \$6.00 annually, \$4,500, with 750 delegates;
37 State Federations, paying \$15.00 annually with 5 delegates,
\$555, with 185 delegates; total, \$5,055, with 935 delegates.

It has been estimated that \$10,000 would be sufficient to support the Federation from one Biennial to the next, and here we have \$10,110, not counting the dues of National societies. (While a large majority of the committee voted to retain National and kindred organizations, yet a minority from both sides felt it a mistake to complicate the Federation by taking in outside organizations, even on the basis of individual clubs).

The plan offered by the majority of our committee seems to us to cover every point made in the preamble to the Massachusetts plan, in that it "arranges for a proportional representation not unwieldy in size," "preserves direct club representation," and "provides an adequate income for the General Federation and yet materially reduces the present per capita tax."

The per capita tax, while more logical than any other, seems to be unpopular, and difficult to collect from large clubs, and while an equal sum from every club will bear hard upon small clubs, yet their pride in being equally represented will cause them to willingly pay an equal tax. The idea that each State should stand on an equality in taxation and representation, like the U. S. Senate, seemed to strike favorably upon all, and the tremendous disproportion in representation would only come from states which had the largest number of individual clubs, and no one could object to that, since each club would pay and be represented alike. Our chairman sent out urgent appeals for every State and every individual club to respond to the question: Do you approve of reorganization which shall do away with individual club representation? Many states responded through their presidents, but of the 750 clubs only 107 responded at all, 56 against reorganization and 51 in favor. Even if every State voted to make the G. F. W. C. consist of State Federations only, that would not indicate that the majority of individual clubs was in favor of such a plan,

neither should the silence of the clubs be construed as giving consent to it. One member of our committee reported that her club said, "If they are going to do away with club representation there's no use in sending in our opinion," and probably many clubs took the same view. In fact the subject has not been clearly understood, and now that two reports have been sent out several months before the Biennial there will be time for a thorough discussion in each club and therefore intelligent action can be taken in June.

MRS. CROLY'S VIEWS.

My Dear Club Woman: Permit me to say a word of greeting through your columns to those dear friends throughout the country whom I shall not have the happiness of seeing, as I hoped, at the coming Biennial; and also to express very briefly one aspect as it comes to me of the reorganization scheme of the General Federation.

In the majority report of the reorganization committee I was glad to see that a place was given to individual clubs, as well as to fraternal national organizations, though the qualifications in either case were not exactly stated. These, however, can be well left to those who have the matter in charge. It is known that the principles of the General Federation are not those of a propaganda, and that the age and qualifications of a local club applying for membership in the General Federation should preclude the possibility of a rush for admission on the eve of a Biennial and consequent election.

On the other hand, it does not seem as if enough stress had been laid upon the value of the General Federation as a great unified organization with a vital centre reaching out to its uttermost circumference. It is this grandeur of size, this complexity of movement, this reflex and reverse action all working toward unity which is the glory of the General Federation, and, doubtless, also furnishes its most difficult problems. But in the scheme for reorganization the one remedy proposed was wholesale decapitation,—the severing of the link between the central sun and the points of its circumference, thus ensuring the gradual collapse of the whole system. The absorption of the local clubs in State organization does not and never can fill the place of the great unitary system, in which every part has its place and value. Doubtless there was insistent need of modification and adjustment to provide for growth and change of requirements. But this adjustment should not be allowed to destroy the integrity of the original conception of a great federated union of elements diverse and naturally growing in complexity; but always preserving the relation of the centre to its farthest circumference.

Mrs. Henrotin is undoubtedly correct when she says that the local club knows little and cares less about the General Federation, while its affiliation is direct and its interest immediate in the State Federation. That is a state of mind on

the part of the local club which is perfectly natural but has nothing to do with the question. The value of the General Federation is largely in its size, in the crystalization of its single forces into a great harmonic movement. The General Federation has lost the thread of sympathy with the local clubs which was established in the beginning and has tried to re-create it by adding to their departmental work.

Perhaps a better and more fruitful way would have been to find out what they are doing of themselves; what the growth has been; what new ideas have been developed, and what has been most fruitful of results. It is the local club that tells the story of the club life; not convention meetings. It is a mistake for the General Federation to do the work of the clubs. The sub-divisions and sectional meetings which keep women running from one little meeting-house to another to hear papers upon subjects they have heard better discussed at home are a waste of time and energy. More serious still is the loss of mental and spiritual grasp of what the General Federation in its entirety means by the woman delegate whose opportunity is one of a lifetime and who sees it only in fragments.

As far as possible the General Federation should be seen en masse; a grand choral refrain should signalize their coming together. Subjects brought forward on such occasions should be broadly and authoritatively stated, giving the last and best word, and presenting points for discussion to be used at home. The Biennial is not an arena for exploiting questions of doubtful utility; it is or should be the sum of all club harmonies, made up of an infinite diversity of notes. I hope with all my heart that in the wisdom that guides the deliberations on the question of reorganization a way will be found of preserving the direct tie between the General Federation and the local club, and at the same time discouraging the multiplication of small clubs.

Jennie C. Croly.

In my letter preceding the Reorganization Committee's report in the March number, the last paragraph should read: "This would leave two thousand (\$2000.00) dollars for Biennial meetings," instead of five thousand (\$5000.00) dollars, as printed. That is, there should be nine thousand (\$9000.00) dollars for current expenses, and two thousand (\$2000.00) for Biennial meetings. Fifty-five hundred (\$5500.00) dollars a year for the support of the G. F. W. C. The Club Woman usually goes to press the 15th of the month, but at my request kindly delayed four days, which saved me the expense of printing and mailing circulars, and also enabled its readers to have the first news of this important committee. The Editor of The Club Woman is therefore in no wise to blame for verbal errors in our reports, as the lateness in receiving them made hasty work necessary.

D. N. C. Brock, Chairman Reorganization Committee.

"OR MAJORITY FRACTION THEREOF."

These cabalistic words seem to exercise a weird fascination over the minds of many club women. They apparently cast a spell over all who heard them for the first time at the Denver Biennial, when presented as an amendment to the report of the ways and means committee. Considered in connection with the new scheme of representation which that report recommended, they opened up such vast possibilities in the way of arithmetical computation that the few persons accustomed to that kind of mental exercise were too dazed to figure out the real effect of the words, and the amendment was accepted by the majority in the belief that it increased the proportion of delegates to the membership of clubs and federations.

Although eighteen months have since elapsed, giving ample time for all who are interested in the subject to discover the fal-

lacy of this idea, yet now in this season of reorganization, when the club world has resolved itself into innumerable committees on ways and means, the "majority fraction thereof" is waxing more popular than ever, and appears as the crowning ornament of nearly every scheme for representation that is advanced.

It is, therefore, well worth our while to study the true inwardness of this mysterious but apparently business-like formula to see if it is all that it seems.

After allowing two delegates (including the president) for every club having between fifty and one hundred members to add one delegate for every additional hundred members is a perfectly simple proposition.

To add "one delegate for every additional hundred members, or majority fraction thereof," would seem to increase the delegation more rapidly, but upon examination we find that a club of fifty-one members, and having two delegates, must add one hundred members before it is entitled to three delegates, and another hundred before it can have four delegates and so on in the same ratio. The same rule holds good for the schedule of representation for the State Federations.

REPRESENTATION.

Article 1, Section 3. Each federated club of fifty members or less shall be entitled to be represented by its president or her appointee only.

Each club between fifty and one hundred members shall be entitled to be represented by its president or her appointee and one delegate.

For each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof, a club shall be entitled to one additional delegate.

The minimum representation of each State Federation shall be five delegates.

Each State Federation of over twenty-five clubs shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every twenty-five clubs or majority fraction thereof.

Under this by-law we have the following schedule of representation:

FOR INDIVIDUAL CLUBS.

50 members or less.....	president (or appointee)
51 members to 100.....	president and 1 delegate
100 members to 150.....	president and 1 delegate
151 members to 200.....	president and 2 delegates
201 members to 250.....	president and 2 delegates
251 members to 300.....	president and 3 delegates
301 members to 350.....	president and 3 delegates
and so on.	

The working schedule, therefore, is as follows:

50 members or less.....	president (or appointee)
51 members to 150.....	president and 1 delegate
151 members to 250.....	president and 2 delegates
251 members to 350.....	president and 3 delegates
351 members to 450.....	president and 4 delegates
451 members to 550.....	president and 5 delegates
551 members to 650.....	president and 6 delegates

To show more clearly how the delegations of the clubs and the State Federations are affected by the "majority fraction," the following tables are presented, with the text of the amended by-law adopted at Denver in June, 1898:

SCHEDULE FOR STATE FEDERATIONS.

25 clubs or less.....	5 delegates
25 clubs to 38.....	5 delegates
38 clubs to 50.....	6 delegates

50 clubs to 63.....	6 delegates
63 clubs to 75.....	7 delegates
75 clubs to 88.....	7 delegates
88 clubs to 100.....	8 delegates
100 clubs to 113.....	8 delegates
113 clubs to 125.....	9 delegates
125 clubs to 138.....	9 delegates
138 clubs to 150.....	10 delegates
150 clubs to 163.....	10 delegates
163 clubs to 175.....	11 delegates
175 clubs to 188.....	11 delegates

WORKING SCHEDULE.

37 clubs or less.....	5 delegates
38 clubs to 63.....	6 delegates
63 clubs to 88.....	7 delegates
88 clubs to 113.....	8 delegates
113 clubs to 138.....	9 delegates
138 clubs to 163.....	10 delegates
163 clubs to 188.....	11 delegates
and so on.	

These figures show that the provision for considering the majority fraction fails to do what it seems to promise, i. e., to give additional delegates for fractional additions. Except for the small clubs and Federations, it really requires 100 additional members in a club and 25 additional clubs in a Federation to add another delegate, and it would have been much simpler to have accepted the report as first presented without the clause "or majority fraction thereof."

The schedule then would have been as follows:

FOR CLUBS.

50 members or less.....	president (or appointee)
100 members.....	president and 1 delegate
200 members.....	president and 2 delegates
300 members.....	president and 3 delegates
400 members.....	president and 4 delegates
500 members.....	president and 5 delegates
600 members.....	president and 6 delegates

FOR FEDERATIONS.

25 clubs or less.....	5 delegates
50 clubs.....	6 delegates
75 clubs.....	7 delegates
100 clubs.....	8 delegates
125 clubs.....	9 delegates
150 clubs.....	10 delegates
175 clubs.....	11 delegates
200 clubs.....	12 delegates
225 clubs.....	13 delegates
250 clubs.....	14 delegates
275 clubs.....	15 delegates
300 clubs.....	16 delegates

It will be seen that this simple method gives virtually the same representation as the cumbersome rule now in force. Let us hope that we shall soon outlive the present infatuation for the "majority fraction thereof."

Helen A. Whittier,
President of the Middlesex Woman's Club.

The Philomathean Club of Camden, Ohio, has recently issued a little magazine which they call the "Philomathean Budget," which is an interesting and creditable publication.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

At a special meeting of the Board of the State Federation, held in Philadelphia February 26th, both reports were carefully considered, and the minority report unanimously endorsed.

1st. Because it carries out the instructions of the Council to the reorganization committee that it should present a plan "to do away with club representation, together with the dependent question of proper taxation and representation."

2nd. Because the plan is logical, adapted to the needs of a country constituted like our own, and must inevitably become our form of government if we are to sustain a national body.

3rd. Because it makes a most equitable distribution of the necessary tax, and reduces it to the lowest possible amount.

4th. Because it provides for Triennial meetings, and in no wise interferes with the government of State Federations, but leaves them free to elect their delegates, collect their dues, and manage their state affairs as they deem best.

Ada S. Campbell, President.

Mary E. Mumford, Chairman of Committee.

A WORD FROM MRS. LOWE.

It seems in order for me to state to the readers of The Club Woman, with a view to the avoidance of future misapprehension, that I have never affixed my official signature to any endorsement, or recommendation of any thing not strictly germane to the interests of the G. F. W. C.

This policy which I have pursued in the past, shall continue to direct me in the future. Any statement to the contrary may be recognized as an unwarrantable liberty. This statement is made necessary on account of the recent misuse of my official endorsement, by the editor of a magazine published in Atlanta, Ga., to endorse his work.

My attention was first called to this advertising scheme by letters from club women, who felt that my name was being used without my knowledge. For such assurances of loyal watchfulness, I am greatly indebted to these friends.

Rebecca D. Lowe.

We have received the following note, which explains itself:
Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1900.

I desire to state that the use of Mrs. R. D. Lowe's name in connection with my magazine was based upon her sending me at my request a published list of clubs. Mrs. Lowe was not aware of the fact that her name was to be used, nor was it her intention to endorse the magazine. I make this correction at her request.

Faithfully,

"Dr. W. R. Price's Sanatorium & School of Psychology."

W. R. Price.

REORGANIZATION.

The Massachusetts Reorganization Committee has prepared for the use of the Massachusetts State Federation the following arrangement of the reports of the General Federation committee, which were published in the March number of The Club Woman. By the use of parallel columns the General Federation by-laws as now in force, and the corresponding sections in the two revisions proposed by the majority and minority reports are brought together so that a glance shows what changes are proposed and what differences exist between the two plans.

This arrangement will prove of value to all delegates to the Milwaukee Biennial and to all who are interested in the question of reorganization.

BY-LAWS

Of the General Federation.
Amended to June, 1898.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The General Officers of the Federation shall be a President, First Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

Section 2. The President of each Federated Club shall be a Vice-President of the General Federation and a Member of the Council.

Section 3. The General Officers of the Federation and nine Directors shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall transact the business of the Federation, subject to its direction, and make a full report at each Biennial meeting, and to the Council when it convenes. They shall meet at the call of the President. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The Board of Directors, the Chairmen of State Correspondence, the Presidents of State Federations, and the Vice-Presidents of the General Federation shall constitute a Council to consider and promote the general interests of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Council shall meet the day previous and the day following each Biennial, also at the call of the Board of Directors. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5. The six general officers of the General Federation and nine directors shall be elected at Biennial meetings by ballot. One delegate from each State, chosen by the delegation of the State, shall form a nominating board to offer a list of officers and directors for election. A majority vote of those present, entitled to vote and voting, shall constitute an election.

REVISION

As proposed by Majority Report of the Reorganization Committee.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The General Federation shall consist of Women's Clubs, State Federations, National Societies and kindred organizations, the two latter to be admitted on the basis of individual clubs.

Section 2. The General Officers of the Federation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

Omitted.

Section 3. The General Officers of the Federation and eight Directors shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall transact the business of the Federation, subject to its direction, and make a full report at each Biennial meeting, and to the Council when it convenes. They shall meet at the call of the President. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The Board of Directors, Presidents of State Federations, Presidents of Clubs and kindred societies shall constitute a Council to consider and promote the interests of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This Council shall meet the day previous and the day following each Biennial, also at the call of the Board of Directors. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5. The Presidents of State Federations and the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall form an Advisory Council, to meet at the call of the President.

Section 6. The seven officers of the General Federation and eight Directors shall be elected at Biennial meetings by ballot. One delegate from each State, chosen by the delegation of the State, shall form a nominating board to offer a list of officers and directors for election. A majority vote of those present, entitled to vote and voting, shall constitute an election.

REVISION

As proposed by Minority Report of the Reorganization Committee.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The General Federation shall consist of State Federations of Women's Clubs, and Territorial Federations in States or Territories where no State Federation exists.

Section 2. The same as the majority report.

Omitted.

Section 3. The General Officers of the Federation and eight Directors shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall transact the business of the Federation, subject to its direction, and make a full report at each Biennial meeting and to the Council when it convenes. They shall meet at the call of the President, or upon the written request of three members. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The Presidents of State Federations, the Chairmen of Federation Committees in Territorial Federations and the Board of Directors of the General Federation, shall constitute an Advisory Council, to meet the day previous and the day following each Biennial, and at the call of the President, or at the written request of five members of the Council.

Section 5. Same as majority report.

BY-LAWS.

Section 6. No member shall hold more than one office at a time, and no officer shall be eligible to the same general office for more than two terms consecutively. No two members of the Board shall be from the same State. One-third of the Board of Directors shall be changed at each Biennial meeting. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the Biennial meeting following that of her election. In case of a vacancy the Board of Directors shall appoint a member to serve until her successor is elected.

Section 7. There shall be no salaried officers. Necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Federation may be refunded from the general treasury by order of the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Each Federated Club of fifty members or less shall be entitled to be represented by its President or her appointee only. Each club of between fifty and one hundred members shall be entitled to be represented by its President or her appointee and one delegate. For each additional one hundred members, or majority fraction thereof, a club shall be entitled to one additional delegate. The minimum representation of each State Federation shall be five delegates. Each State Federation of over twenty-five clubs shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every twenty-five clubs, or majority fraction thereof.

Section 9. Members of clubs belonging to the General Federation may be present at Biennial meetings, may take part in discussions upon all measures brought forward, but, unless otherwise entitled, shall not introduce motions or vote.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Clubs or State Federations desiring to join the General Federation should make application for membership, accompanied by Constitution and By-laws, to the Chairman of State Correspondence for their respective States.

A majority vote of the Directors shall be necessary for an election.

REVISION.**MAJORITY REPORT.**

Section 7. No member shall hold more than one office at a time, and no officer shall be eligible to the same general office for more than two terms consecutively. No two members of the Board shall be from the same State. One-half of the Board of Directors shall be changed at each Biennial meeting. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the Biennial meeting following that of her election. In case of a vacancy the Board of Directors shall appoint a member to serve until her successor is elected.

Section 8. Same as section 7 of the By-laws.

Section 9. Each Federated Club and National Society or kindred organization shall be entitled to be represented at the Biennial by one delegate.

Each State Federation shall be entitled to be represented at the Biennial by five delegates, one of whom shall be the State President.

Section 10. Same as Section 9 of By-laws.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every organization desiring to join the General Federation shall make application through their President to the President of the General Federation. They must show that no sectarian or political test is required for membership in their body, and must agree to the Constitution and By-laws of the General Federation.

Section 2. The President shall refer all applications for membership to the Committee on Membership appointed by the Board of Directors, for its action upon the same. The action of the Committee on Membership shall be in writing and a unanimous vote of the Committee shall be required to elect. In case the Committee fails to agree the application shall be referred to the whole Board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership.

REVISION.**MINORITY REPORT.**

Section 6. Same as Section 7 of majority Report.

Section 7. Unchanged.

Section 8. Each State Federation consisting of one thousand members or less, shall be entitled to be represented by its President, or her appointee, and four delegates.

Each additional three hundred members may be represented by one delegate.

Territorial Federations shall be entitled to the same representation.

Section 9. All members of the General Federation may be present at the Biennial meetings and may take part in discussions upon all measures brought forward, but shall not introduce motions or vote.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. State Federations desiring to join the General Federation shall make application through their President to the President of the General Federation. They must show that no sectarian or political test is required for membership in their body and must agree to the Constitution and By-laws of the General Federation.

Section 2. Same as majority report.

BY-LAWS.**ARTICLE III.**

Section 1. The meetings of the General Federation shall take place every two years, beginning in 1892. The place and date of meeting shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, the Chairmen of State Correspondence, the Presidents of State Federations, and the members of special committees appointed to report at Biennial meetings shall be entitled to vote.

Section 3. To secure suitable arrangements for each Biennial meeting a local committee from the place of meeting shall be appointed to act in concert with the Board of Directors in arranging for the conduct and general interests of the Biennial.

Section 4. When so ordered by the Board of Directors, the minutes and papers of Biennial meetings shall be edited and published by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, of which the Recording Secretary shall be Chairman.

Section 5. All meetings shall be conducted by the rules of parliamentary procedure, the "Woman's Manual" being the authority.

Section 6. Each club shall send a Biennial report to the Chairman of its State Committee of Correspondence, to be condensed into her State report, and then passed over to the Recording Secretary to be edited and printed, or to be preserved in the archives.

Section 7. The annual due for clubs shall be at the rate of ten cents per capita. The annual due for State Federations shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents per club. Dues shall be paid annually the first of May, beginning with 1900.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The President of the General Federation shall preside at all its meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council and of the Board of Directors, and shall supervise plans for extending, unifying and rendering efficient the work of the Federation.

Section 2. The First Vice-President, the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and the Auditor shall perform the duties usually belonging to their respective offices.

**REVISION.
MAJORITY REPORT.****ARTICLE III.**

Section 1. Unchanged.

Section 2. The Board of Directors and regularly accredited delegates only shall be entitled to vote at Biennial meetings.

Section 3. Unchanged.

Section 4. Unchanged.

Section 5. Unchanged.

Omitted.

Section 6. Annual dues for clubs, national societies and kindred organizations shall be \$6.

The annual dues for State Federations shall be \$15.

Dues shall be paid annually the first of May.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Unchanged.

Section 2. The Vice-Presidents, the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and the Auditor shall perform the duties usually belonging to their respective offices.

**REVISION.
MINORITY REPORT.****ARTICLE III.**

Section 1. The meetings of the General Federation shall take place every three years beginning 1902. The place and date of meeting shall be decided by the Board of Directors. See note.

Section 2. Same as Majority Report.

Section 3. Unchanged.

Section 4. Unchanged.

Section 5. Unchanged.

Omitted.

Section 6. The annual dues for State and Territorial Federations shall be three (3) cents per capita. Dues shall be paid annually by the Treasurers of State Federations to the Treasurer of the General Federation by March 1st. See note.

The representation of State and Territorial Federations shall be reckoned by the number of members who have paid the per capita dues by March 1st.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Unchanged.

Section 2. Same as Majority Report.

BY-LAWS.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all money belonging to the General Federation, and shall invest it, subject to the order of the Board of Directors, in some reliable savings bank. Her accounts shall be audited annually, and an annual report made to the Board of Directors. A full report shall be made to the Federation at each Biennial meeting.

Section 4. The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting following the Biennial, appoint an Executive Committee of three, of whom the President shall be Chairman, to transact routine business and to act in emergencies.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall appoint Chairmen of State Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to secure correspondence among local clubs, receive applications for membership, report at Biennial meetings for the clubs of their territories, and do whatever else may be helpful to the cause.

ARTICLE V.

These By-laws may be amended at any Biennial meeting by a two-thirds vote, provided notice of such proposed amendment shall have been appended to the call of the meeting; or without such previous notices, the By-laws may be amended at any Biennial meeting by unanimous vote.

REVISION.**MAJORITY REPORT.**

Section 3. Unchanged.

Section 4. Unchanged.

Section 5. The State President shall have charge of all General Federation business in the State, and shall appoint a Federation Committee as a means of communication between the State and the General Federation.

ARTICLE V.

Unchanged.

REVISION.**MINORITY REPORT.**

Section 3. Unchanged.

Section 4. At each meeting of the Board of Directors an Executive Committee of three, of whom the President shall be Chairman, shall be appointed by the Board to transact routine business, and to act in emergencies, until the next Board meeting. The action of this Committee shall be unanimous, and all action taken by them shall be reported in writing to the Board.

Section 5. The State President and Executive Board shall have charge of all General Federation business in the State, and shall appoint a Federation Secretary as a means of communication between the State and General Federation. In States or Territories where no State Federation exists, the Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of three from different sections of the state or territory, who shall have charge of all General Federation business of the State, and in consultation with the Board of Directors, decide how delegates to the Biennial meetings from their State or Territory shall be elected. The annual dues of the State or Territory shall be paid to the Chairman of this committee, who shall remit the same to the Treasurer of the General Federation. This committee shall promote intercourse among local clubs and organize State Federation as soon as practicable. The members of this committee shall be delegates to the Biennial meetings and the Chairman shall lead the delegation.

ARTICLE V.

Unchanged.

NOTE—In case of the adoption of Triennial meetings wherever the word Biennial occurs Triennial shall take its place. If Biennial meetings are continued the committee recommends five (5) cents per capita dues.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Club Women who are to Compose the Fifth Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 4-9, 1900.

The Biennial Committee finds that in order to show adequately what the General Federation is accomplishing through the individual clubs and the State Federations of which it is composed, also to call attention in the most superficial manner to a few kindred subjects which are considered well worthy the attention of the Federation, it must prepare for ten sessions. These, with the preliminary and closing meetings which are provided for by the constitution, the evening meetings and the very important business meetings will consume the week for which we have been invited to Milwaukee. In order that delegates may leave for home Saturday, June 9th, it is found necessary for the Council to meet Saturday, June 4th, at 11.00 a. m., and the meeting for reports of State Chairmen of Correspondence and State Presidents Monday afternoon from three to five o'clock.

There is every reason to think there will be a large attendance at the Biennial: the central location of Milwaukee makes it easy of access, and the question of Reorganization has increased the interest and will add to the attendance. The club women of Milwaukee, supported in most substantial manner by its Citizens' Business League, are making the most elaborate and careful preparations to receive the Federation. The entertainments which have been offered the board are many and most fascinating from their varied character. It has been an "embarrassment of riches," and most reluctantly has the committee declined many of these hospitable invitations from lack of time to accept them.

Enough has been accepted, however, to allow the women of Milwaukee to make a record for themselves, and the committee feels warranted in saying that in all social affairs the Fifth Biennial will not suffer by comparison with those which have preceded it.

The program proper is slowly approaching completion. The three standing committees of Education, Art and Industrial Conditions have given much time and thought to their work, and each will conduct most attractive and comprehensive sessions. The other sessions are in the hands of those well fitted to report upon and show progress in their respective departments. Each Biennial has been, in a sense, a preparation and a prophecy of the one that should succeed it. In the preparation for the Fifth Biennial the aim of its committee from first to last has been to give the clubs an opportunity to report upon the efforts to make practical the theories which have been set forth at the earlier Biennials.

The committee has secured a room in the Alhambra building as permanent headquarters for State Presidents and Ex-Presidents. As the meetings of the Federations are held in the Alhambra Theatre, those for whom this room has been provided will find it most convenient as a place for conference or for any more formal meetings should they desire to hold them.

Fraternally yours,

C. B. Buchwalter, Chairman Biennial Committee.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Plans are maturing at Milwaukee by which the Wisconsin State Federation, the Citizens' Business League and the local Biennial Board are going to give the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as royal a reception during the week of June 5th as it ever received. The Biennial, from be-

ing a far-off event, in an already-crowded June, takes shape as the most important gathering in Milwaukee in months, and the most notable gathering of women ever held in this country. With a consideration of the scale on which it is planned to entertain them, with the driving party of 300 to a reception at Downer College, the elaborate evening reception at the Athenaeum, the afternoon in which half the beautiful homes in town are to be thrown open for state receptions, the character of the outlook grows quite definite. The program, in preparation by Mrs. Buchwalter's committee, shows a list of names, she promises, which includes some of the cleverest and most gifted women in their lines in the world.

Following is the list of hotels, with terms:

Plankinton House. Manager, W. G. King. Rates, American plan, \$3.00 per day upwards, two in room; European plan, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

Hotel Pfister. Manager, A. L. Severance. Rates, American plan, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day; European plan, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day.

St. Charles Hotel. Manager, F. J. Matchette. Plan, American. Rates, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 per day, two in room.

Hotel Davidson. Manager, E. T. Dorman. Rates, American plan, \$2.00 per day, two or three in room; European plan, \$1.00 per day.

Republican House. Manager, A. L. Klettsch. Plan, American. Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

Schlitz Hotel. Managers, Pleiss & Heck. Plan, European. Rates per day, \$1.00 single room; 75 cents two in room.

Hotel Blatz. Managers, Schaeffer Bros. Plan, European. Rates, rooms \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Hotel Aberdeen. Managers, Randall & Hadfield. American plan. Rates, \$2.00 per day, two or more in room.

Globe Hotel. Manager, B. J. Bourda. Plan, European. Rates, rooms \$1.50 per day; two in room, 75 cents.

Kirby House. Manager, Frank Cole. Plan, American. Rates, \$2.00 per day. No single rooms.

Lake View House. Manager, G. W. Garrett. Plan, American. Rates, \$2.00 per day, two in room.

Hotel Fizette. Manager, Wm. Fizette. Plan, American. Rates, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, two in room.

Any persons desiring board in private homes at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day may secure the same by addressing the Committee on Hotels, Mrs. H. C. Barnard, 2003 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, chairman of committee.

BIENNIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

From Mrs. Lowe.

Meeting of the Executive Board,
Monday Morning, June 4th,
9 O'Clock,
Club Room, Plankinton.

A meeting of the Council will be held in the Athenaeum Monday morning, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

State Presidents, State Chairmen of Correspondence and Club Presidents are members of this Council.

Topics for Discussion:

Co-operation Between Club Women and Wage-earning Women.

Re-organization G. F. W. C.

An open meeting will be held Monday afternoon, June 4th, in the Athenaeum, at 3 o'clock.

Reports of State Presidents and State Chairmen of Correspondence will be given.

State Presidents will report number of clubs in State Federation, number of clubs admitted since last Biennial, lines of work adopted by State Federation.

Three minutes will be allowed for each report.

State Chairmen of Correspondence will report number of clubs in G. F. W. C., number admitted since last Biennial, lines of work adopted by clubs federated since last Biennial.

Three minutes will be allowed for each report.

These reports will be published in the official proceedings of the Biennial. It is desired that a condensed account of the work be prepared in order that it may go out to the Federation in this form, if there should not be sufficient time for full report at the afternoon meeting. These reports should be type-written.

PROGRAM IN THE ROUGH OF THE ART COMMITTEE FOR THE MILWAUKEE BIENNIAL.

First Session—Sculpture.

Wednesday evening, June 6th, 8 P. M., Alhambra Theatre.

(Stage set by Milwaukee Art Committee to represent a sculptor's studio.)

Talk by Lulime Taft Garland (Mrs. Hamlin Garland), sculptor. Subject, "The Possibilities of Sculpture in Our Cities and Towns." Mrs. Garland received her early training under her brother, Lorado Taft, of Chicago, and then studied in Paris under M. Collis, M. Merson and Frederick McMonnies.

Music by the Euterpean Choir of Milwaukee, Mrs. A. G. Hayden, leader. Souvenir programs will be distributed.

Second Session, Alhambra, Thursday afternoon, June 7th.

Subject, "Municipal Art." Chairmen, Mrs. H. T. Hall, Mrs. S. S. Frackelton.

PROGRAM.

Illustrated lecture on "Municipal Art in America" by Geo. Kriehn, Ph. D. Dr. Kriehn is a graduate of William Jewell College (degree A. B.), Strassburg University (Ph. D.); extensive travel in Europe; gave one of the principal addresses at the recent conference in Baltimore (Municipal Art); professor at Leland Stanford University; honorary member of the British Society for the Prevention of Abuses in Public Advertising.

Addresses by distinguished citizens of Milwaukee.

Music.

At the report session, held in a small hall, four State Federations and a number of clubs will report practical work along art lines. A detailed account of this will be given later.

TRANSPORTATION.

Regarding the matter of rates to the Milwaukee Biennial I have to report that so far definite action has been taken by but one association, the Western Passenger Association, who submit the following proposition, which has been approved: The price of one first class round trip ticket from all points in association territory (Utah and east to Milwaukee) will be one normal fare (not temporarily reduced) plus \$2.00, except from points whose normal one way fare is \$6.00 or less, in which case the rate of one fare and a third for round trip will apply.

These tickets will be sold at all points east of the eastern state lines of Colorado and Wyoming from June 2d to 5th inclusive, at all points within Colorado and Wyoming June 1st to 4th inclusive, and from points in Utah May 31st to June 3d inclusive, and will be good for return leaving Milwaukee up to and including June 11th, 1900. An extension of time to June 30th, 1900, can be obtained by depositing the ticket with the joint agent in Milwaukee, together with the execution fee of fifty cents, on or before June 11th, 1900. All tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction, going trip to com-

mence on the date of sale and return trip on the date of execution.

As soon as word is received from all the roads all clubs will be notified by a printed circular stating definitely the rates and territories. Nothing more, however, can be said at present than that the outlook is favorable that the other associations and lines will follow the plan adopted by the Western Passenger Association.

The roads do not like to make known to the public the reduction of rates until sixty days before they go into effect, so that what seems like delay is in reality adherence to the general rule.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Rollin B. Mallory,

Chairman Transportation Com. B. L. Board.

909 Cambridge Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

It is understood that the Western Passenger Association, which includes the lines between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains, is now voting on a proposition to make an excursion rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 to Milwaukee and return for the Biennial Meeting, General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held at Milwaukee June 4th to 8th next.

It is proposed under the contemplated legislation to place excursion tickets on sale in the territory specified at points east of the eastern state lines of Colorado and Wyoming on June 2-5 inclusive, and from points in Colorado and Wyoming from June 1-4 inclusive, and from points in Utah on May 31 to June 3 inclusive, such tickets to be limited for return, leaving Milwaukee up to and including June 11, 1900, except that by the deposit of tickets with joint agent at Milwaukee on or before June 11 and upon payment of a fee of fifty cents at time of deposit, return limit will be extended by agent of terminal line to leave Milwaukee up to and including June 30, 1900.

It is probable that favorable action will be taken on this proposition and that lines east and south of Chicago, members of the various Railway Associations, will make their action in the matter of rates, dates of sale and limits on tickets correspond practically with the rates and conditions that are likely to be adopted by the Western Passenger Association. It is probable that all lines will complete legislation on all these matters within the next two or three weeks.

MOTHERS IN CONGRESS.

The National Congress of Mothers will meet this year in Des Moines, Iowa, from May 21 to 25, by invitation of Governor Shaw, the Mayor of Des Moines, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Federation of Clubs and the Woman's Club of Des Moines. It is expected that thousands of persons from Iowa alone will attend, as during the last year in over eighty counties of the state mothers' clubs have been organized.

The convention will meet in the Auditorium, which seats forty-five hundred persons. The Governor and Mayor will welcome the congress to Iowa, and a reception will be given by the Governor at the Capitol.

The program this year will take up the subject of "Child Study in Its Possibilities for Boys," and the topic will be treated from the physical, intellectual and spiritual standpoints by men and women of note.

"The Right Education for Women" will be the subject for one session, "The Training of Young Children" will occupy another and the "Child Saving Problem, in Its Many Attitudes," will be treated by men and women who have given the subject earnest thought and study. Colonel Parker will present "The Ideal Education." Mrs. Theodore W. Birney will speak of "The Benefits to Be Derived from Organized Motherhood."

STATE FEDERATION YEAR BOOKS.

THE year books issued by the State Federations have come to be quite important features of the work of different states. Some of these books are not only works of art in themselves, but are well worth preserving year after year as a record of the club movement in the different sections of the country. The year book, therefore, is not a thing to be lightly cast aside the moment a fresh one is issued. It is hard to say which of the different states issued the most valuable one, although, of course, it would seem that the one which gives the most complete account of the club's work, the accomplishment of the different committees and a condensed history of the different clubs belonging to the Federation—in short, the year book which gives the most valuable information in a concise form and attractively published is to be the most highly commended. The publication of these year books is more or less expensive, and there is a great difference among the states in the matter of generosity in giving them out. In certain states a fee is charged after the president of each club is furnished with a single copy, which makes it possible for any one to obtain a copy of the year book for sums varying from five to twenty-five cents. In other states no fee is charged, and the year book is given with discretion to as many club members as possible.

While it is impossible in an article of this nature to describe the year books of all the State Federations, we can refer in a general way to some of them which are especially worthy of notice. Some of the states do not issue a year book as yet, for various reasons, and in one or two instances our request for a copy has brought no response.

Beginning with the first State Federation and the one farthest East, the Maine Federation's year book, which is issued every year and is always fully up-to-date, comes this year in a green cover with gold lettering. The printing of the book is done in green, and a unique feature is the printing of the names of presidents and delegates in attendance at the last annual meeting at Waterville, this being in the latter part of the book, followed by the report of the Reciprocity Bureau and of the Travelling Library Committee. On the title page is given the date of the annual meeting, the number of delegates and presidents (146) and the names of the guests of honor; on the following page is the state motto, "Dirigo," the dates of organization and the seven annual meetings. The whole number of clubs is given as 101, with a total membership of 4250. Following this is a list of the directors' meetings from the beginning, a description of the club pin (an oxydized silver stick pin in the form of a pine tree), and the club colors (brown and green). The four state presidents' names are given, and then come the present list of officers and standing committees. The latter show committees on education under five different departments, a Paris Exposition committee, a nominating committee and the reciprocity committee. The name of the state chairman of correspondence and of the state parliamentarian are given, with those of the delegates to Milwaukee next June. Then comes the constitution, followed by the list of clubs, arranged alphabetically by counties. Under the heading of each club is given the names of the president, secretary and treasurer, the date of organization and the membership. The objects of the clubs are arranged as side notes. Following this long list is the list of twelve new clubs admitted during the past year and of eight clubs withdrawn or suspended; then comes a list of deaths reported for 1899, the treasurer's report and the report of a special committee recommending the study of music and a standing committee on music for the Federation.

The Massachusetts Federation, although now in its seventh year, has recently issued its first regularly bound year book.

Heretofore a printed circular of the clubs has been given, the reports of the different committees having been issued as separate circulars. In 1899 an official register and history of women's clubs in Massachusetts was issued by the editor of *The Club Woman*, authorized by the State Federation, giving the dates of organization, Federation, meetings, membership and annual meetings; also the objects of work. The State Federation has this year published a year book itself, following the same plan in a condensed form. It is issued in handsome olive green color, with the Massachusetts coat of arms on the front of the cover. The date of organization (1893) and joining the G. F. W. C. (1894) appears on the title page. The list of past officers is not published in the Massachusetts book, although it would be valuable as a matter of record. The present list of officers, headed by the name of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe as honorary president, is given, followed by the standing committees on education, social service, household science, home talent days, music publication and arts and crafts; and following this is a list of special committees on education, reconstruction of the G. F. W. C. and the state chairman of correspondence. In the Foreword the total membership is given as 21,231, which is divided into 148 clubs, ranging all the way from parlor study clubs to department clubs of 650 members. The annual income of the State Federation is about \$600. This Federation has published a Song Book to be used in club and Federation meetings, and sold at five cents apiece. There are also two Federation lectures, typewritten, with over a hundred stereopticon views, which are sent to clubs for one dollar. These are especially valuable to village improvement societies and departments. A complete list of the State Federation meetings since June 14th, 1893, is given, with the subjects considered; then comes the list of clubs, alphabetically arranged, giving in a condensed form the main facts desirable to know and the list of five principal officers. This Federation is about to issue a special list of lecturers and their subjects for the use of the clubs.

The Committee of Correspondence of the G. F. W. C. for Massachusetts have issued a very handsome year book for this state, giving the list of clubs and their officers belonging to the G. F. W. C. (65). As the G. F. W. C. does not provide for the expense of the state lists, our committee paid the expenses of their handsome year book, including therein a list of lecturers who are willing to appear before women's clubs, with their subjects. Each of these was charged one dollar for the advertisement, thus covering the expense of the list.

An Official Register and Directory of the clubs of New England was issued by the editor of *The Club Woman* last winter and may be had by anyone on receipt of ten cents for postage.

Connecticut is following the example of the latter publication and is issuing a new year book which will contain advertising matter, the latter having been found a good means of paying for the publication of a large number of books for distribution among individual club members throughout the state. The year book for 1899 was a handsome publication in dark red covers (the club color), and stating on the title page the date of organization as 1897 and of joining the G. F. W. C. the same year. A handsome cut of the state badge is also used on the title page, with the Connecticut seal on the cover. After the list of officers and standing committees comes the constitution, and then a history of the Federation from the beginning, giving the programs for the different state meetings and much valuable information. The list of clubs follows the fashion of the Maine year book.

New York State Federation has this year issued a very handsome club directory, giving the work of committees with some history of the Federation from the beginning. This is the

first attempt at anything so elaborate, and is one of the handsomest and most valuable of the year books. With their vast membership of nearly 30,000, the New York Federation is doing splendid work. But they are not inclined to let their light shine before all women to the extent of giving out the state year book, and it is impossible to obtain one without special permission from the executive board.

The New Jersey year book is a very complete and handsome affair, printed in dark blue and having covers of the same tint, which is the Federation color. A cut of the State Federation pin appears on the title page, and the date of organization is 1894. A feature to be specially recommended is a table of contents, which we have not seen in any other year book except the Illinois and Wisconsin. The present list of officers and board of directors, the state chairman and the standing committees in forestry, town improvements, education, libraries, literature and reciprocity are followed by the constitution and by-laws. The list of clubs gives the names of officers, membership, work for the current year, dates of organization and Federation; then come a concise report of the two meetings of the State Federation for 1899, followed by the treasurer's report and by the president's address. These are supplemented by the full reports of the department committees for the year, and at the close is a page of recommendations and instructions to the clubs.

Little Delaware has just issued her first year book, a very creditable publication. It is in green covers with white lettering and a clover leaf in the upper right-hand corner, the emblem of the Federation. On the first page is the motto and the dates of meetings. These are followed by the complete lists of officers from the beginning, a short account of the organization in 1897, reports of the two annual meetings and of the committees on education, travelling libraries and reciprocity, with the treasurer's report. The names of the eleven clubs forming the Delaware Federation, with their membership and officers, precedes the constitution and by-laws.

Pennsylvania issues a very handsome year book in white covers with blue lettering and the state coat of arms. The date of organization is given as October, 1895, and a complete list of officers and committees follows. The list of clubs with their officers are grouped into the eastern, western and central districts, each of which has a corresponding secretary of its own. A bureau of reciprocity follows the club lists, giving a long list of papers and club lecturers, with their subjects and divisions. At the end of these reports is given the report from Eastern Pennsylvania covering several committees, and then comes the treasurer's report and reports from the other divisions. Some of the G. F. W. C. circulars are included with the list of G. F. W. C. officers and state presidents and secretaries. It will be seen that the Pennsylvania year book is very complete.

Ohio has a handsome book in red covers and printed in dark blue ink. The title page states that the Ohio Federation was formed and joined the G. F. W. C. in 1894. Dates of the six annual meetings are given, with the list of the present officers and committees and sub-committees following. The constitution and by-laws are followed by the list of clubs, the names of their officers, membership, date of organization and work for the current year, arranged after the fashion of the Maine year book. This year book shows 237 clubs with a total membership of 8571. A page of notices to the federated clubs is given, among which we note with pleasure that the executive board "recommends that at least one copy of *The Club Woman*, the official organ of the General Federation board of directors, be taken by each club belonging to the State Federation, so that the members may be fully informed on questions of vital importance to the welfare of the organization." Then comes a statement with regard to the reorganization of the G. F. W. C.,

recommending the plan of official representation adopted at Denver and approving of the ten per cent. per capita tax, and followed by the amendments in the G. F. W. C. by-laws adopted at Denver. Four blank pages are left for notes.

A beautiful shade of strawberry red makes the cover of the Illinois year book particularly attractive, with the name of the Federation and the state badge printed in white on the front of the cover. No one can look over the seventy pages of this book without being impressed with the magnificent work of the Illinois clubs. On the title page the date of organization is given as 1894, and the date of the sixth annual meeting to be held in Rockford, Oct. 17, 18 and 19, 1900, is made conspicuous. This year book is supplied with a well arranged table of contents. The list of officers is given with a vice-president at large and a vice-president for each congressional district. There are seventeen standing committees, covering education, philanthropy, legislation, literature, libraries, art, music, industrial, reciprocity, program, nominations, revision of constitution, printing, auditing, credentials, arrangement and transportation. The thirteen delegates from the State Federation to Milwaukee are given, followed by the dates of the seven annual meetings and names of the three presidents. The duties of vice-presidents are defined with special view to their districts, and then comes a page and a quarter of suggestions for work from the president to the clubs. The reports of the committees are very full and give many valuable suggestions to committees anywhere. A page of quotations from *The Club Woman* for November, 1899, heads the report of the industrial committee, followed by another page of valuable suggestions for work. In addition to the committees named there is a report from a sub-committee to further the interest of women students at the State University and a few pages of information with regard to club lecturers and club papers in the reciprocity bureau. The constitution is followed by the club directory, including names of presidents and secretaries only, and showing that Illinois leads the State Federations in the number of clubs, if not in total membership. The treasurer's report shows an annual income of \$1370.

The Iowa Federation has also a handsome year book, showing 184 clubs in membership with 6200 members, these clubs being located in 128 towns. From the title page we learn that Iowa joined the G. F. W. C. in April, 1893, and formed a State Federation at the same time. At the beginning of the book is the list of present officers and standing committees, delegates to Milwaukee, former presidents and dates of the Biennials already held, with the one to be held in Council Bluffs in 1900. There are 80 pages in this year book, showing very careful work and complete reports. As the Iowa Federation meets but once in two years, their year book is necessarily of great value. Following the constitution and by-laws comes a page of suggestions from the president, and then the reports from the bureau of reciprocity, the library, educational, village improvement, art, household economics and special committees; 44 pages are given to the list of clubs with their officers and notes. In the summary the statement appears that the complete report of the third Biennial, published in the August *Club Woman*, was sent to each club in the State Federation. On the last page is given the list of the six principal officers of the G. F. W. C.

The Kansas Social Science Federation issues a very neat year book in robin's egg blue covers, the title page giving the sentiment, motto, colors, badge pin and date of organization and General Federation. From this we learn that the Social Science Federation was originally formed in 1883, long before the modern State Federation was dreamed of. It was changed to a State Federation in 1895. The calendar for the year precedes the list of present officers, which numbers seven district vice-presidents and standing committees with eight departments.

Twenty-six pages are given to the list of clubs and officers and four pages to the reciprocity bureau. A valuable page of suggestions to local clubs is given, followed by the work of the travelling libraries and the constitution and by-laws. From the summary on the last page we learn that the K. S. S. F. W. C. numbers 103 clubs with 3600 members, scattered through 60 towns and cities. There are four City Federations, these being located at Topeka, Kansas City, Burlington and Lawrence.

Arkansas has a very handsome year book, published in white covers in handsome folder design. This shows careful arrangement of work and systematic grouping into committees, with splendid results obtained.

All eyes are looking toward Wisconsin this year, and their year book will repay careful investigation. It is beautifully done on deckle-edge paper, with a cover in light buff and red. One good feature about this year book is an arrangement of the silk cord which binds it together, by which it may be hung up, and therefore have its regular place as a reference book among the club women of the state. The printing of the book is unusually handsome. From the title page we see that the fourth annual meeting is to be held in Racine next November, and that the Federation was organized in 1896. Following the table of contents comes the list of officers, the state chairman and the ten district vice-presidents; then come the standing committees on education, library, art interchange, reciprocity, town improvements, the Consumers' League and the labor question, the latter to co-operate with the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor. The president's greeting is followed by the reports from these committees, the constitution and by-laws. The club directory, which is separated into districts and arranged alphabetically, follows the plan of the G. F. W. C. list, running across the page. From the page of notes at the close of this directory, which covers 20 pages, we learn that the total number of clubs is 120 and the membership 4767.

Everybody will remember the handsome year book of the Colorado Federation with the state flower printed across the cover in 1898. Since then another handsome year book has been published, but we are not in receipt of the latest.

Several other states have published fine year books, a number of which are in preparation at the present time.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

"I strongly recommend The Club Woman. Every number is good; it well maintains the standard with which it started."—Jennie C. Croly.

I have found The Club Woman to be the best medium of exchange for the club women of the country, and as president of our club for three years I found it invaluable, and now it has become so necessary that I could not do without it.—Mrs. Flora Collier Hall, North Yakima, Wash.

Enclosed find one dollar (\$1.00) for subscription to The Club Woman. Let me add, that it embraces new thoughts, affords valuable information relative to conducting clubs, brightens and quickens our ideas concerning many important points, and I offer my sincere congratulations for its continued success.—Sophie B. Wright, New Orleans.

I am very glad to add my word of earnest approval of your club magazine. It is full of matter of interest to the club women of the country and deserves the patronage of all who are interested in women's work.—Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, President Harlem Philharmonic Society of the City of New York.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

ALABAMA.

Great interest is felt by Alabama club women in the fifth annual convention of the State Federation, which is to be held at Birmingham during the month of May. The exact date of the meeting has not yet been determined, but the second week in May will prove satisfactory to the majority of the clubs of the State.

ARKANSAS.

The annual meeting of the Arkansas State Federation will be held in Texarkana April 18, 19 and 20. The meeting will open with the usual ceremonies of addresses and responses. The reports of officers and standing committees, fraternal greetings, music, and two-minute reports from our sixty-three clubs (and possibly more to follow), with a paper on "Some Economic Problems in Arkansas," will fill the hours on Wednesday. Thursday morning will be devoted to the election of officers, directors and Biennial delegates, music and a paper on "What We Need to Know Today." Thursday afternoon will be given over to a symposium of club ethics, under the following headings: Club Obligations; Club Courtesies; Club Pleasures; Club Profits; How Can Club Work be Made More Practical; Our State Federation Work; Education; Village Improvement; Art; Music; Club Extension; Household Economics. These discussions will be led by the chairmen of the standing committees. Friday the state chairman of correspondence of the G. F. W. C. will make a report, and the G. F. W. C. and its interests, reorganization, etc., will be discussed. A paper, "The Educational Value of Art," will close the morning session. Friday afternoon the subject, "Are Women Incapacitated Through Mental or Physical Ability from Pursuing a Business Career?" will be debated by speakers from four clubs—the Pacaha of Helena and Fortnightly of Hot Springs, the Business Woman's Club of Little Rock and the Woman's Literary Club of Van Buren. Music and short business periods will be interspersed throughout the program of the entire session.

The following clubs have recently been admitted to membership in the Federation: The City Federation of Texarkana, president, Mrs. F. L. Wisdom; the W. C. T. U. of Texarkana, president, Mrs. M. C. Townsend; the Wednesday Club of Fayetteville, president, Mrs. J. W. Vincenheller; the Sorosis Club of Magnolia, president, Mrs. J. Kelso Wallace.

CONNECTICUT.

Upon invitation of the Woman's Club of Willimantic, a special meeting of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Willimantic, April 24-25, 1900. A reception will be tendered to the Federation by the Woman's Club of Willimantic the evening of the 24th. Upon the 25th there will be addresses from specialists upon "Out of Door Housekeeping," or Village Improvement, and Home Arts and Industries. Special reports are expected from clubs which have observed "Federation Day." The local committee in Willimantic are busily at work making arrangements for the comfort of their visitors.

Among the honored guests of the Federation will be Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the Massachusetts Federation, Miss Mira Lloyd Dock of Harrisburg, Pa., and the Hon. J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, Conn. Miss Rowe will be one of the chief speakers, and though her subject has not been definitely announced it will probably be "Home Arts and Industries," or a kindred title.

Miss Dock will speak upon "Improvement Societies at Home and Abroad." She is one of the best known authorities in her special line, and is an extremely popular speaker. She is charming in every way. She visited Europe last summer as a delegate to the International Council first, and then traveled extensively, studying foreign methods of civic improvement.

Mr. Hale has a wide reputation as a speaker of ability, and one need not tell a Connecticut public that his extensive nurseries are known all over the country. He says he would like to have his subject put down as "Some Rambling Horticultural Thoughts," and he will treat it as he is moved to do at the time.

So many inquiries have been received as to the Connecticut Register, and where it may be obtained, when published, that the statement is again made that one of the books will be placed in the hands of every clubwoman in the state, if possible.

Dotha Stone Pinneo.

IOWA.

In Iowa, as elsewhere, interest just now centers about the much discussed question of reorganization of the G. F. W. C. Since few people regard any subject from exactly the same standpoint, it is not surprising that divergent views on this subject are held. The Executive Board of the State Federation and the state chairman are in favor of reorganization along the lines proposed by the Massachusetts committee. It was not possible to bring the matter up at the last meeting of the State Federation, but in December the executive board passed a resolution endorsing the plan proposed by the committee of the Massachusetts Federation, with one or two important exceptions, one of these being that the number of delegates to which any state shall be entitled shall be determined by the number of clubs belonging to the State Federation and not by the per capita membership. The resolution also favors a per capita tax of five cents. It seems to be generally conceded that the General Federation has so far outgrown its constitution as to make necessary some radical changes.

Iowa's 193 clubs have never enjoyed a busier or more profitable winter. The amount of work which can be accomplished during any club year with some degree of thoroughness has been taught by the experience of previous years and the year books for '99-1900 show many carefully thought out programs, planned with that singleness of purpose which is necessary if good results are to be obtained. Whatever is undertaken there is a growing demand for original work and independent thought. Even among the study clubs, civics, household economics, educational questions and matters of current interest are receiving more attention this year than ever before. In the large departmental clubs all sorts of municipal questions are considered. Iowa is proud of her City Federations, and where they exist these organizations now take their places among the most important forces for good in the community.

The art committee of the Iowa Federation has now ready for circulation a small library of pictures, consisting of photographic reproductions of paintings, sculpture and architecture, which will travel from club to club as requested, and which it is hoped will prove helpful to clubs interested in the study of art history and criticism. There is increasing interest in the movement for art in the schools in Iowa, and many dingy white walls and crudely colored meaningless pictures are slowly but surely giving place to softly tinted walls and carefully chosen reproductions of the art treasures of the world. It is noticeable that when a club once becomes interested in beautifying public school rooms, and becomes convinced of the opportunity for benefiting the children in this direction, there is

no turning back, and its members are constantly inspired to renewed effort.

Those interested in library extension are rejoicing over the passage of a bill, by the legislature now in session providing for a State Library Commission, similar to the commissions which exist in Wisconsin, Ohio and elsewhere. The State Federation has been especially interested in the matter, and at the last biennial meeting a special committee was appointed to act with the other library workers in the State in the effort to obtain this commission. The clubs did much to bring about the successful result and are rejoiced over the passage of the bill. The benefits derived from the Iowa Traveling Library are so marked and important, stimulating in all parts of the state a desire for local libraries that much is hoped from a Library Commission which will provide a center for all the library interests of the State, and stand ready at all times to give practical advice and assistance in establishing and maintaining libraries.

Harriet C. Towner.

ILLINOIS.

The president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, in a few words before the "West End Woman's Club" on "Daughters' Day," said she was delighted to be present, as she had very many inquiries about this day and how it was celebrated.

This remark suggested to the editor for Illinois that the subject of young ladies' societies and their work would be of interest to other states. This society was formed during the "World's Columbian Exposition." From time to time they have had entertainments for charity, "a winter picnic," "a Dutch garden party," with mandolin and guitar music furnished by students from the Chicago University. On special days of the Arche, when the arts, literature and music of some foreign country is the topic, these young ladies lend grace and beauty, dressed in the garb of the country, wait "at table," thus making themselves useful to their club mothers like true daughters of a home.

Three years ago the members of the West End Woman's Club set apart one day of the club year to be known as "Daughters' Day," when members may bring their daughter, or somebody's daughter, to the club. These young ladies have been entertained in various ways. "Daughters' Day" this year was "A Day with Louisa May Alcott." The music was by the mandolin club, from Armour Institute. "Norna, or the Witch's Curse," was given in about the same style as played by the Alcott children in the family barn of long ago; these characters were dressed after the fashion described by the author of "Little Women."

The essayist, Mrs. Grace W. Trout, told the life story of Louise May Alcott, and between the scenes gave a description of the play.

Another flourishing society of club daughters is the "Chicago Culture Club Associates." They are true daughters of the house, and enjoy all the privileges of the club at a nominal fee with the exception of voting and holding office. They do charity work and one year paid the scholarship of the Chicago Culture Club in the "Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute."

One day during the club year three young ladies take entire charge and entertain their club mothers. They once celebrated "Valentine's Day." This year "Lincoln's Birthday" was their choice, when a fine musical program made a most enjoyable day. This society was formed in the fall of 1895, the latter part of the first year of the Chicago Culture Club. Their membership is nearly fifty.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has a unique field for practical work in the mountain counties in the eastern part of the State. The inhabitants of that section are really a peculiar people, for they have been practically isolated for a century; the Kentucky river, which winds through that part of the State, is full of rapids, and is not available for navigation; the Cumberland only strikes the lower counties—so an open waterway, that natural avenue of intercourse with the outer world, is denied them; the roads are of an inconceivable roughness and steepness, and are all but impassable, except in summer—and then in most places only on horseback; it is only of recent years that the railroads have begun to pierce this hermit part of our State, and reveal the needs of its people to us—and to themselves!

The first practical work undertaken by the Kentucky clubs was the establishment of a system of traveling libraries through the mountains of eastern Kentucky; this was done at the second annual meeting of the Federation, and has grown from small beginnings until now it covers a circuit of twenty-two towns in sixteen different counties. The books are sent out in strong wooden cases, averaging fifty-five carefully selected volumes to the case. A year ago there were twenty-four of these boxes. At our next annual meeting, which comes in May, a large increase will doubtless be reported. This work is maintained by voluntary contributions from the clubs in our Federation, and has been from its beginning under the able management of Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Louisville.

As an outgrowth of our traveling libraries, the Kentucky Federation undertook last summer an experiment in social settlement work in one of our mountain counties. At our last annual meeting a generous sum was donated by the delegates present to send some young club women to Perry county during the summer months to teach housekeeping and homemaking to the women there. Four of our brightest girls gave their time to this work, and spent nearly two months in a tent at a place forty-five miles from a railroad. They made their camp a model home, and had daily classes there in cooking, sewing, and tried to teach everything that pertained to housekeeping. They met with the warmest appreciation, and had a constant stream of visitors and pupils. They organized a club of young men and women, and made out a program for their year's work. The night before they left more than a hundred people came to bid them good-bye, and beg that they would return.

This social settlement committee not only did good to the people in Perry county, but they have brought the unfortunate conditions that obtain there vividly before the club women of Kentucky. Miss Katherine Pettit of Lexington is called on constantly to relate her experiences while acting as chairman of that committee; she spoke before the Department of Philanthropy of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky not long ago, and enough money was immediately subscribed to send two mountain girls to school for one year. Similar action has been taken by other clubs. It is confidently hoped that this work will be permanently maintained by the Kentucky Federation.

Our Federation is also warmly interested in free libraries; there is no effective library legislation in our State except for cities of one class; we have had a free library committee for some time, whose object has been to secure legislation that would be operative throughout the State. They presented an excellent bill before the Legislature two years ago, but on account of exceptional conditions it failed of passage. The bill is before the Legislature now in session, but as conditions are even more exceptional than formerly it may also fail to pass.

The Kentucky Federation has received seven new clubs into its membership during the past year, each one representing a

new club center. Its present membership is forty clubs, and about 1800 members. Though not large in numbers, we can claim it is like Artemus Ward's tiger; it is small but healthy."

Ida Withus Harrison, President K. F. W. C.

MAINE.

The club women of Biddeford, Saco and Old Orchard, realizing the strength and help to be derived from union, have decided to federate and there was a meeting held recently in Saco for that purpose, largely attended by representatives from the E. and I. Union of Saco, the Woman's Club of Old Orchard and the Thursday Club of Biddeford, when a permanent organization was effected. The originator of the organization is Miss Cora B. Bickford of the Thursday Club. The business of the meeting was the adoption of the constitution and by-laws. The organization is to be known as the Saco Valley Federation. Already a large membership is assured and the expression at the meeting was most pleasing to the promoters. The officers of the organization are: President, Mrs. Sarah A. Weymouth; recording secretary, Miss Amanda Stevens; corresponding secretary, Miss Cora Belle Bickford; treasurer, Mrs. Nettie Chase; vice-presidents, Mrs. Cornelia Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald. The executive committee of nine with the officers of the organization will form the executive board.

The next meeting will be a mid-summer gathering, probably at Old Orchard.

The Thursday Club of Biddeford has ever tried to live up to its motto, "Good the more communicated the more abundant grows." It was this body of women that brought about the organization of the Free Public Library Association of Biddeford, an association that is working to give to the city a building worthy of its population and its many enterprises. The latest work this club has undertaken is that of placing pictures in the several grammar rooms of the city schools. These pictures are to be known as the Frye pictures, in memory of the late Rev. T. A. Frye, whose interest in the club had been manifested in many ways. The annual meeting of the club occurred March 7th, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Susie Teel Youland; vice-president, Mrs. Helen Dimmock Lord; recording secretary, Ella E. Small; treasurer, Ada Clark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabelle Sawyer Fenderson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the most interesting features of club life in Massachusetts recently has been the visit of Miss Margaret J. Evans, former president of the Minnesota Federation. Miss Evans came East to speak before our Federation meeting February 24, but during her stay of two weeks she was the recipient of many social courtesies, and lectured before many clubs. The "Ex" Club (a unique club made up solely of past members of the State Federation Board), and the New England Women's Club gave her fine receptions, Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, president of the New Jersey Federation, being a guest of honor at the former. Cantabrigia, the Newton City Federation, the Medford Woman's Club, Wellesley College and other places heard Miss Evans in her inspiring and helpful lectures; and the Dean of Carleton College has made for herself a warm place in the hearts of hundreds of Massachusetts women.

The meeting of the State Federation at Charlestown, under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, was of even more than usual interest.

The morning session was opened by a solo by Miss Mabel Sawin of Charlestown, with an organ prelude by Mr. H. P.

Edson. Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the Federation, occupied the chair, and called the convention to order.

She then presented Dr. L. D. Miller, president of the Norumbega Club. In a few remarks Dr. Miller welcomed the guests.

Miss Rowe expressed the gratitude of the assembly, and, as the hour was late, deferred further remarks.

The subject of the morning session was "Requisite Conditions of the Schoolroom," and the first speaker was Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, chairman of the educational committee, who said:

"Massachusetts has enforced education on the young. Has she succeeded in her public school system? No, indeed; for the system has developed the intellect rather to the exclusion of the morals. Intellectual development must go hand in hand with moral culture. The sinner or saint of the future needs moral training all along the lines of life. It has become apparent that a greater need of moral training is at hand. Let us do all that lies in our power to help those who have never had a chance to be better."

Mr. John Lyman Faxon, a well-known architect, presented the architectural side of the ideal schoolroom.

"The first thing to do," said Mr. Faxon, "is to secure a good lot to put your building on, and this seems to be the least thought of in many cases. Schoolhouses are built today with only the thought of the present, and not of the future. Parents have come to think that their children should be able to step out of the back door and into the schoolhouse without walking any distance.

"The schoolhouse should be built on a large lot of land. Apropos of the style of schoolhouse the design differs. On no account should the schoolhouse in appearance be taken for a factory building. It should certainly bear the stamp of a schoolhouse on the outside. There should be a variety in the buildings. It is much easier to originate a bad thing than to copy a good thing."

Mr. Faxon outlined an ideal school on a large tract of land that would cost to maintain fully 20 per cent. less than the present mode of school building. The outlying sections of the lot of land would be laid out and return an income which, in about 20 years, would pay for the monumental scheme.

"I believe," he continued, "that the school building should be beautiful, and that a certain amount should be put away for the beautifying."

A discussion followed, in which many interesting points were brought out. Schoolhouses should be built according to the districts in which they are. For instance, in Concord, Mr. Faxon said, a colonial house would fit the surroundings best, while in a rural town in New Hampshire he would utilize the material nearest at hand, as rocks, moss grown, would best fit into surrounding landscapes.

Mr. Walter Gilman Page told how to make the schoolhouse beautiful. His subject was "Art in the Schoolhouse."

"First, let me say," Mr. Page urged, "that before we decorate our schoolhouses we should have them perfect in sanitation, etc. It is no use decorating something that is not already perfect from a practical sense. The strides in art during the past decade in this country have been wonderful.

"The first attempt to beautify the schoolroom was made in 1890 at the girls' high and normal school in Boston, and the result has been all that was anticipated. Plaster casts and photographs of good prints on the walls are educational. Boston boasts of many decorated rooms in her school buildings today, and the result is a just cause for pride. Outside of Boston also many schoolhouses have fallen into line, and many of the large cities of the Union have become centers of this decorative work."

The speaker also pleaded that when women visit country schoolhouses next summer, they leave a memento in the schoolhouse, and as a starter he thought a picture of George and Martha Washington would be very valuable, as also any pictures dealing with American literature.

The afternoon session opened with music and the introduction of several new clubs.

The subject was, "Education in Morals," and the first to be heard from was Miss Margaret J. Evans of Carleton College, ex-president of the Minnesota State Federation of Women's Clubs, the only woman ever honored with a position on the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Miss Evans stated that crime was increasing in this country quicker than civilization. Our jails are crowded with young men, and that the prisons are not more crowded with women is due to other causes well known.

In this great need of moral training where is our salvation? she asked. It is beyond question that, under stress, two-thirds of our boys will shrink from the truth. We cannot control heredity and environment, but we can control the growing years of the child and the influences of the street. The church, the schools and the press are large factors for moral reform. The home is nature's agency for reaching the child, and if the homes were adequate we should need no thought for the influence upon the child in the schools.

Reform must begin with those who are to establish the future moral condition of the home. True, the home and the pulpit have failed in their mission toward the child, she said, but until we can change the principles of the home we must endeavor to train the child in the school from the outside. The moral instruction is generally left to the discretion of the teacher, but in some states moral instruction is required in the school curriculum.

Have we progressed morally, as intellectually, in our public schools for the past quarter of a century, or must we indorse the statement made by a Boston newspaper that in that period of time we have diminished in morals? With the going out of the Bible in the public schools, nothing was put in its place, and with the going of the Bible and the teacher's prayer, the teaching of morals went out, too. We can talk about improving the tone of the schools, but that is too slow a process, for if we talk for the next 50 years we shall never accomplish much.

The teachers are ready to take up systematic, definite moral instruction in our schools, every day, every week, year in and year out. Let us bring our influence upon those who are trusted with the education of children to formulate some definite plan for teaching morality in our schools. Of ourselves, we cannot do this, because we are not near enough to the children, but the teachers can.

The discussion following the paper was opened by Mr. Frank A. Hill, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, who said he would divide the school curriculum into two parts, the "tool" and the "culture" divisions. The tools were as necessary as the culture, and vice versa. The tools of an education should be used for great purposes beyond. They should be used toward scholarship, toward good citizenship and toward righteousness.

Talking to children all goes for naught unless there is responsive action on the part of the child. The teacher who elicits a responsive action from the pupil does infinitely more than all the moralizers and all the sermonizers. By such a course habits are fixed, nobler principles are instilled, and finally you have a man or woman doing excellently well in life because of some inspiration fixed in early life. The presence of a teacher of noble personality in the school room, even though she never utter a word about morality, is a tremendous force.

The Rev. William B. Forbush, pastor of the Winthrop Church of Charlestown, was the last speaker.

The general trend of this meeting was so significant that, for the first time in our Federation's history, we think, one of the Boston papers treated the subject editorially. The Transcript said:

"It is a significant fact, as Miss Evans indicated in her broad review of the subject, that with the great advance in physical and mental opportunity there has come no corresponding forward movement in inculcating moral ideas. Though morality is indirectly taught and the general tone of the schools is not lowered, we are certainly not as zealous for the heart training as for that of the head and the hand. South Carolina, it is encouraging to note, has required definite instruction in morals. In four of our Eastern States ethical training is compulsory, Maine having, it seems, a definite legal requirement of ten minutes each week for instruction in kindness to animals, brought about possibly, as Miss Evans pleasantly intimated, by the feathers on women's bonnets.

"The women's clubs could hardly find a better vent for their splendid energies, a work more to their liking or one more prolific of results than in helping moral training in home and school on a plane with the advanced methods in physical and intellectual culture. There could have been nothing more apropos, too, than the suggestive remarks of Secretary Hill, who touched the key to the question when he said that the best moral training and the best ethical development comes along the lines of self-activity. 'We become builders by building; doers by doing; righteous by doing acts of righteousness,' said Phillips Brooks. In the seething sea of human conduct, in order to learn to swim the individual must take to the water independently and risk the chance of sinking. Consequently, as Secretary Hill held, the only way to develop the sense of honor is to give it exercise. This may require colossal faith in child nature, but it is good logic.

"If the clubs follow the secretary's excellent suggestion every teacher's desk in Massachusetts will have a little special library to help in moral teaching, such as James's 'Talks to Teachers,' Dole's 'Citizenship,' and lives of great men written for children, showing the ethics of success. While asking for greater prominence for ethical culture, both speakers paid tribute to the personal influence of most teachers, which is naturally the supreme factor for moral training in the school-room."

By invitation of the Newburyport Woman's Club, the Massachusetts State Federation will meet in the Unitarian Church, Newburyport, Friday, April 20th, 1900. Subject, "Arts and Crafts and Village Industries."

Morning Session, 10.30 to 1.00.—"Arts and Crafts," Prof. H. Langford Warren of Harvard University. "The Relation of Art to Manufactures," Mrs. Wary Ware Dennett.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 to 5.00.—"Village Industries," "The Abnekee Hand-made Rugs," Mrs. Helen R. Albee. "The Deerfield Blue and White Needlework, Rugs and Basket-making," Miss Margaret C. Whiting. "The Indian Industries—Lace, Rug and Basket-making," Miss Frances C. Sparhawk. An interesting feature will be an exhibit of these village industries. The "Arts and Crafts" committee is a new one, and this program promises a most interesting meeting with discussions of novel subjects.

The Library Committee for "Home Talent Days," which consists of Miss Alice C. Ayers, chairman; Miss Alice A. Burditt, Miss Helen M. Cole and Miss Katharine P. Loring, have prepared an excellent series of subjects for "Home Talent Days," with several outlines for study.

MISSISSIPPI.

As they do not belong to the General Federation, it is not generally known that Mississippi has the nucleus of a State Federation. But in reality Mississippi joined the march of progress with a small body of federated clubs in 1898. A few enterprising and enthusiastic women of Kosciusko (with Mrs. W. P. Mills at their head) called to their sister club women of the state to come and assist in organizing a Federation. A few enthusiastic women responded, and within two or three days had drawn up a constitution, by-laws, etc.; had held several interesting literary meetings; had been royally entertained in a social way, and at the close of the convention a nucleus had been formed for the Federation of the clubs of Mississippi. And so the first movement was made. But the work once begun the interest continued to increase, and on December 13 of the same year the first regular State Federation of Women's Clubs convened at Vicksburg. The next annual convention will be held in Meridian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Executive Board, held Saturday, March 10, it was voted to have the annual meeting in Nashua, May 23, 24 and 25. Reduced rates have been obtained upon the railroads, and at the hotels and, it is hoped there will be a large attendance of club members. The program is not as yet completed, but it is sure to be an attractive one.

The Woman's Club of Rochester, a thriving new club of the State, has just been admitted to the Federation. Its president is Mrs. Millie A. Worcester, and its corresponding secretary Miss Lillian E. Parshley.

Saturday, March 3, the Progressive Club of Peterborough observed "Reciprocity Day." The program was arranged by Mrs. Jennie H. Field and Miss Mary E. Knight, and consisted of piano selections by Mrs. Shattuck, song by Mrs. Julia A. Blair, a paper upon "Woman's Clubs" by Miss Runnells of Nashua, and a paper upon "Individuality in the Home" by Mrs. French of Milford. Mrs. Kaley, president of the Milford Woman's Club, was also present, and spoke briefly on the benefits of clubs. A social hour and a tea closed an interesting afternoon.

Katherine L. Runnells, Cor. Sec'y N. H. Federation.

Thursday, February 8th, was celebrated by the Milford, N. H., Woman's Club for its annual gentlemen's night, and the affair was an unqualified success. The club numbers one hundred and fifty members and is one of the most active and progressive clubs in the state. Everything it attempts is well done, and this reception to the gentlemen was no exception to the general rule. It was held in the Town Hall, which was elaborately decorated with the flags of all nations, a list of which was furnished the guests, thus affording an opportunity to study the different flags, as well as furnishing a pleasing souvenir of the occasion.

The special feature of the evening's entertainment was the readings by Mrs. Waldo Richards, who delighted her audience with the exquisite rendering of her selections. Music was furnished by the Milford Orchestra and the Milford Woman's Club Octette. Refreshments were served throughout the evening. A large number of guests from out of town were present; among them the State Federation was represented by Mrs. Harriet L. Perkins of Somersworth and Miss Katharine Runnells of Nashua.

The Massachusetts Federation Board recently voted to take the necessary legal steps to become an incorporated body.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Little can be said of our State Federation at present, except what we intend doing, as we are so new, having been organized only since Jan. 16th, 1900, which makes us the infant Federation of the country. Seven clubs came in as charter members, and although less than two months have elapsed since organization, four more have applied for membership and two or three others have written for information. The work as outlined is divided into nine heads, with standing committees on education, libraries, philanthropy, literature, art, music, household economics, civics and reciprocity.

Following is a list of officers for 1900-02: President, Mrs. Winona Axtell Lyon, Sioux Falls; vice-president, Mrs. L. D. Jacobs, Lead; recording secretary, Mrs. H. J. Fahnestock, Watertown; corresponding secretary, Miss Clara D. Coe, Deadwood; treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Glenn, Aberdeen; auditor (to be filled from first club joining); eastern division correspondent, Mrs. Flora B. Anderson, Pierre; western division correspondent, Miss Florence E. Bullock, Deadwood.

It must not be thought that because we have just organized the State Federation we are beginners in club work; on the contrary, the women of this state have long recognized the benefit of club work, and we have numerous clubs of long standing. My own, for instance, the History Club of Sioux Falls, has passed its twenty-first birthday and been affiliated with the G. F. W. C. since 1892.

We have realized the need of a state organization, but there are several reasons why this has been difficult of accomplishment; we are a state of great distances, and there is no direct railway communication between the eastern and western limits. For the people of the Black Hills to reach this part of the state they must go around through Nebraska and Iowa, thus making a long and expensive journey; I can better illustrate my meaning by saying that while we are only fifteen (15) hours from Chicago, we are twenty-three (23) hours from Deadwood.

Seven clubs in the hills have had a district organization known as the Black Hills Federation, which will probably be continued, and we hope in time to have other district organizations in addition to our State Federation, as so many of our sister states have. We shall make no promises at the present as to what we will do, but we hope to be able to make a good showing of what we have done.

The Club Woman is of great value to all interested in this work, and I particularly enjoyed Mrs. Henrotin's views on reorganization in the last number.

Winona Axtell Lyon.

TEXAS.

The third annual meeting of the Texas Federation will be held April 17, 18 and 19 at San Antonio, when it is hoped that a thousand club women will be in attendance. The hospitable ladies of San Antonio are perfecting every detail that will contribute to the interest and the pleasure of the occasion. The invitation to meet in San Antonio came from the Business Men's Club of the city. To all visiting club members will be extended the courtesies of the floor.

Says the president, Mrs. Mary Y. Terrell: "It has been the earnest desire of the administration to carry out faithfully the policy of the Federation as indicated by lines of work and committees provided for in the constitution and by-laws adopted at the last convention. While the initial work of the new committees has been necessarily slow, the chairmen have labored faithfully in laying a good foundation, that will insure ultimate success. We have reason to be proud and thankful for the phenomenal growth of interest and for what has been

accomplished in that first and greatest cause to which the Federation stands pledged—public libraries."

It is the duty of the reciprocity committee to acquaint clubs with one another, supplying newly formed clubs and others with programs, constitutions, outlines of study, etc., and to exchange club papers; to furnish on application letters of introduction to club members visiting where there are federated clubs; in short, to establish itself a sort of bureau of general helpfulness. In compliance with a request made by this committee some time ago, a number of year books and papers have been sent in. Several of the former have already been forwarded by request to newly formed clubs.

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TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Federation will meet in Memphis on April 18th, 19th and 20th for the annual convention. Tennessee clubs will then be compelled to resign the president who has guided them so long and ably. Mrs. Wm. D. Beard has signified her unwillingness to accept the office of president again, a position which she has held since the organization of the State Federation, five years ago. Mrs. Beard is so good a club woman that though Tennessee may lose here as a president, it will retain her interest and effort. Miss Mary B. Temple of Knoxville has been conspicuously mentioned as Mrs. Beard's successor. Miss Temple's election would be a happy one for her State.

Through the influence of Mrs. Samuel McKinney, who was three years ago the president of Ossoli Circle, there was established "Teachers" and "Reciprocity" days. This was an innovation for Tennessee clubs, and the wisdom displayed at that time by our president in laboring for the establishment of those days in the Circle has been proven and demonstrated by the enthusiasm with which they have been accepted and appreciated; and also by the manner in which the example set by Ossoli has been followed by other clubs throughout our state.

The invitations sent out by Ossoli Circle were by no means largely responded to at the outset; however, last year there were seven clubs represented, and this year seventeen clubs, which shows conclusively the favor with which these invitations are now received. In attendance were representatives from all of the federated clubs of the city of Knoxville and East Tennessee, whose enthusiastic interest, united with that of the Ossoli members, made the occasion memorable in every particular.

The afternoon's program was opened by the president, Mrs. H. N. Saxton, who greeted those present in graceful and well chosen words; and she also spoke of the special significance of "Reciprocity Day," and at the conclusion of her remarks called for reports of the clubs represented.

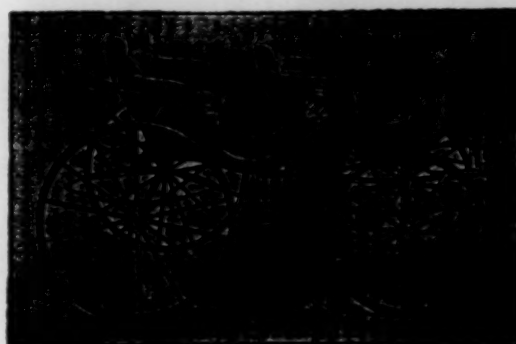
In response, reports were heard from the following: Woman's Literary Club of Harriman; Chilhowee Club of Maryville; Monday Club of Johnson City; "Soma Sala" of Morristown, represented by Mrs. Dixon; Ladies' Reading Club of Morristown, report read by Mrs. R. E. L. Mountcastle; Barbara Blount Society of the University of Tennessee, report by Miss Wilson; Newman Circle, represented by Mrs. J. M. Thornburg; Hebert Club, by Mrs. Bane; Daughters of the Revolution, by the regent, Mrs. Charles Perkins; W. E. and I. U., and Daughters of the Confederacy, by Mrs. E. S. McClung; Tuesday Morning Club, Miss Nelson; Art Club, Mrs. Al. A. Yeager.

The subject for discussion at the evening session was "Civics," which department was presided over by Mrs. C. J. McClung, chairman. This department was inaugurated as an experiment, but under the able leadership of its chairman, it has, in all probability, become the most popular and best attended in the Circle.

Ossoli has, until very recently, stood for a literary club, pure and simple,—ever seeking the purest and highest ideals in literature and art. Subsequently and more recently, its sphere has been broadened, embracing that commendable impulse in Federation work,—to help the illiterate and poor of our mountainous region and the factory districts of our city, and through local committees, we have kept an eye single to local work. We have each learned to appreciate the broadest conception of the work, which may be expressed in the "Fatherhood of God—Brotherhood of man."

Mrs. W. B. Lockett, Corresponding Secretary.

XXXVIIIth Year.



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Mention Club Woman.

WASHINGTON.

The clubs in the Washington State Federation are loyal to that organization and are entering heartily in the work of the Federation. Many of the clubs have appointed committees to co-operate with the state committees, and many more will do so.

The state committees are as follows: Club extension, education, library, state history, reciprocity.

Work is being done by the committee on education toward the introduction of manual training and household science in the lower grades of our public schools, the formation of parents' and teachers' leagues and mothers' clubs.

Much activity is manifested by the library committee and good hopes are had for the establishment of small travelling libraries which will be given free transportation over the different railway lines of the state.

The committee on state history is meeting with most satisfactory results in its efforts to gather from old settlers and other sources early state history and relics. They will also work for the preservation of historical landmarks and the forests and beautiful scenery of the state.

Seattle club women are much interested in the public library, and through their influence it was housed in the beautiful quarters which it now occupies. Lovely and most convenient club rooms have been given them in recognition of their services, and the rooms are in use every day. The clubs have recently been working quietly to secure a tax for the support of the library, which was formerly supported entirely by "the wages of sin." The tax has been levied, giving the library a fixed and clean income, and the club women rejoice.

The clubs in Seattle have also been instrumental in securing a city ambulance and an anti-expectoration ordinance.

WISCONSIN.

The last district convention in Wisconsin was held in Neenah and Menasha, twin cities, when the twenty-two federated women's clubs of the Sixth Congressional district met. The district, which has the largest number of clubs of any in the state, had one of the most successful conferences ever held in Wisconsin. About eighty delegates and 120 visitors filled the auditorium of the Twin City Federation's room in the Public Library at Menasha afternoon and evening, and the Presbyterian church of Neenah in the morning. In the latter place luncheon was served at noon, and a reception followed.

One of the pleasantest features of the convention was its places of meeting. The room in Menasha is in the library lately completed, and it is used by the Twin City Federation. It is a long, well-lighted room, with a hardwood floor, and walls tinted in dull red, with an oak shelf-wainscoting. The ceiling is white. It had on its walls an exhibit of the Prang carbons, photogravures and casts. The room has a piano, rugs, a sofa, and is set with chairs. It has a well-equipped entrance room and lobby.

Mrs. Charles Morris of Berlin, vice-president of the sixth district, presided at the meeting with Mrs. F. W. Pleasants of Menasha. The afternoon session opened the convention, and the program, which was an excellent one, was listened to by a roomful. In the evening the audience was large, and a fair proportion of them were men.

The morning session was held in the Presbyterian church at Neenah.

The program was: Afternoon, address, Mrs. Charles Morris, Berlin; club reports. Evening, paper, "The Last Prince," Mrs. A. C. Neville; address, "The Consumer's League," Mrs. Florence Buckstaff, Oshkosh; address, Mrs. James Sidney Peek; paper, "Reorganization," Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Oshkosh; address, "Household Science," Miss Mary Lamison Clarke, Milwaukee; paper, "The New Education: the Head, the Hand, the Heart," Miss Lutie Stearns, Milwaukee; solo, Mrs. T. H. Wright, Neenah; discussion, "Aims and Scopes of the State Federation," "The Reorganization of the General Federation," opened by Mrs. Charles Morris; question box, Miss Stearns; luncheon.

The next district convention will be in Portage, after the Biennial.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1900.

My Dear Miss Winslow:

Please announce to the Federation that a State Federation has been formed in Indiana. The meeting was held in Indianapolis, Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart of Munice, president. To Mrs.

The Woman's Orchestra par excellence.—*N. Y. Sun*.
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Stewart belongs the credit of this good work, but she has been ably assisted by Mrs. Smith, president of the Progress Club, South Bend, and other club women throughout the State.

At last we have the pleasure of giving a hearty welcome to the State Federation of Indiana. Very sincerely yours,

Rebecca D. Lowe.

"Permit me to say that The Club Woman interests me extremely. Your own 'Mellowing of the Occasion' is good and wise doctrine for women folks, and the reports and contributed articles make me feel tremendously well informed as to what women in all parts of the country are doing and saying. I like the absence of woman's rights in it, and the note of earnestness from beginning to end makes me say, blessed be women!"—

Kate M. Cone, Hartford, Vt.

I have recently been appointed chairman of the committee on program in the Enterprise Club of Lake Charles. I had been a little puzzled about the work, but the January Club Woman was sent me and I at once felt that I had found a most valuable assistant.—Mrs. Allen D. Spooner, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

I cannot tell you how much I enjoy your magazine. After reading "The Mellowing of Occasion" I feel that I ought to be a better woman, not only in my club life and home life, but wherever my life comes in contact with other lives. I wish every member of our club had it in her home.—Mrs. Edwin H. Marble, Worcester Woman's Club.

I do not want to be counted with the submerged tenth, and send subscription price joyfully. I have found The Club Woman so valuable that I would not have the courage to face 1900 without its aid.—Mettie E. Gardner, President E. L. T. Club, Albion, Mich.

Spring Season, 1900.

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BOOKS.

THE "book of the day" is beyond question Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold." The success of her "Prisoners of Hope" last year was very marked, and for a first book it was quite remarkable. The faults which appeared in it were mostly those of a too exuberant imagination and a certain crudity of workmanship. A vast improvement appears in her latest book, which is not only remarkably well written, but which shows the strong hand of the master of fiction and the power to control the imagination which is no less necessary in the successful novelist. As in her first book, Miss Johnston has chosen colonial Virginia for the background in her delightful story. It is full of interest and incident from cover to cover, but the melodramatic does not go beyond the bounds of reason and the story is historically correct. A hard-worked editor of one of the Boston daily papers said recently: "I took up 'To Have and To Hold' the other day when I started for New York and I did not raise my eye from the book until I had finished it at the end of four hours." It is indeed a wonderful book that can hold the attention of a mind jaded with current literature like this. Criticism is disarmed and there is nothing to do but to recommend it as a book which must be read by all who pretend to keep up with modern literature. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.)

"In Connection with the DeWilloughby Claim" is the title of Frances Hodgson Burnett's latest story, and we had almost said her best. Certainly she has never written a tale of more absorbing interest. The character of Tom DeWilloughby is drawn with masterly appreciation of character and the reader is drawn towards this great, misunderstood scion of an old southern house who adopts a little child of unknown parentage and brings it up with the devotion of both mother and father combined. There is a very carefully worked out plot which increases in interest and does not reveal its purpose until the end of the story is reached. Withal it is written in the fascinating style of Mrs. Burnett at her best and may well be reckoned as one of the choicest books of the year. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.)

"Via Crucis," by Marion Crawford, is a romance of the second crusade which forms one of the very best of the romantic novels of the day. Mr. Crawford is one of the most popular novelists of the age and what he writes is always sure to have a cordial reception at the hands of the reading public. The story, which began in one of the leading magazines and ran for several months as a serial, was somewhat well known

before it appeared in book form. It concerns the fortunes of one Gilbert Warde, a young English knight of the twelfth century. The scene is laid in England and France and as the story progresses it becomes more and more absorbing. The young knight rides through these pages on the second crusade to the Holy City accompanied by a splendid pageant and surrounded with the romance of the Middle Ages. It is not only a vital study of the twelfth century, but a model of the best work of the modern novelist. (New York: Macmillan Company. Cloth, \$1.50.)

"Daisy, the Autobiography of a Cat," is an interesting story of one cat's life written by Miranda Eliot Swan, a woman over eighty years old, who had for her daily companion for eighteen years the little friends whose story she puts in such charming shape for many readers. Daisy, the pet cat, tells the story of his own life and incidentally that of many other cats, giving incidents illustrating the intelligence and affection of the cat nature. Some critics have gone so far as to say that this book will be as widely read as "Black Beauty." Whether this be true or not, it teaches valuable lessons of kindness to animals and especially gives the real appreciation of the cat nature which is so different from what the average person, who does not understand cats, believes. There are some stories of cruelty, but these are told from the desire to call attention to the need of care and kindness to our familiar pets. The book should be placed in the hands of growing children everywhere and is not without interest for all members of the family. Whoever purchases this book will be doing a double kindness, first to themselves by providing for family reading a book which teaches in the best possible way the lessons of kindness, gentleness and love; and second by helping the invalid lady who is trying to help herself by the publication of this book. "Daisy" is published by Noyes Bros., Washington and Summer streets, Boston, where it may be obtained direct if impossible to obtain it through your bookseller. The price is \$1.50. There is a handsome picture of "Daisy," who is a beautiful striped tiger cat, blessed not only with an uncommonly handsome tail, but with a delightful tale of its own besides.

"The Golden Horse Shoe" is the collection of a series of actual letters which passed between certain people who figure in the book under the names of Lieut. Gill and Captain Herndon, between the dates Dec. 2d, 1898, and June 2d, 1899. These letters are dated from Maryland, San Juan de Porto Rico, the United States transport Sherman, off Colombo, Ceylon; Singapore, Hong Kong and Nagasaki, Japan, with one also from Manila and a postscript to close. These letters are edited by Stephen Bonsal and are the records of actual experiences in

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camp and field, at home and upon strange seas in the West Indies and among the Philippines. The reading of these letters cannot fail to give a better understanding of the problems of peace in both the West and East Indies. The story of expansion is told with unstudied simplicity and the book gives a new force to the connection between our English ancestors who crossed the Atlantic between the knights of the "Golden Horse Shoe" across the Blue Ridge and into the West, and their descendants in the path of civilizing empire and carrying the flag across the Pacific. It is a valuable contribution to the fast increasing literature on the Philippine question. (New York: Macmillan Co. Cloth, \$1.50.)

"Mary Paget" is a delightful story of life in the Bermudas two hundred and more years ago. The author is Miss Minna Caroline Smith, who has been for some years well known as a prominent woman journalist in the east. Last year she went to the Bermudas, and becoming enamored of the "summer islands" set herself to studying the local history with a view to joining the fast-increasing ranks of historical novelists. She has given us a delightful story, full of pictures of social life, exciting adventure, old Bermuda legends and a thrilling love tale, presented in charming English, making this a very delightful historical novel. The heroine and hero are embodiments of honor and constancy, qualities which are tested severely in their experiences. The story depicts a life brightened by gaiety and worldly social functions, affording proper outlet for the natural overflow of animal spirits, and the plot is thoroughly original. The storm that formed the leading incident in Shakespeare's "Tempest" appears in the book as an incident in the "still-vest Bermoodthes," and something of that same spirit of romance gives a wonderful charm to the tale. (New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.)

"A Maker of Nations" is the most recent addition to Appleton's Town and Country Library. The author is Guy Boothby, one of the most popular English novelists of the day. This is a romantic and stirring tale of what befalls certain adventurers in their attempt to overturn a South American republic. It is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect and the characters are of absorbing interest. The situations are very

dramatic, and the action intense and rapid. From the beginning to the end the interest rises without flagging, to the splendid denouement with which the story closes. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.)

Speaking of South America, the observations and experiences of Frank G. Carpenter in that country have been widely read and discussed in the past two years, so that his "South America," recently published in the American Book Company's series of Geographical Readers, is a valuable book to have in the house. Although the author takes the children upon an imaginary tour through the most characteristic parts of South America, visiting the different countries and observing the people in their homes and at their work, every one may learn much of the natural resources and industries of these countries, of the curious animals of the different zones, and of the wonderful flowers and trees of the tropics. The book has been written from original sources of information in an easy, conversational style and is very fully illustrated from photographs made by the author. (New York: American Book Company. Cloth, 60 cents.)

"A Mother Book" is the sub-title of an attractive little volume called "Sunday Afternoons for the Children," which will be hailed with gratitude by many busy mothers for the helpful suggestions it contains. Beginning with a prelude as to the importance of the mother-work, the author, E. Frances Soule, plunges practically into her suggestions for interesting the little folks in various lines of fascinating Bible work. Of course in these days of the kindergarten, of object lessons, of small beginnings and increase of knowledge by growth, the principles of this book will be by no means strange to people who are already wide awake in the newer methods of child education; yet even to these there will be an agreeable surprise at the novelty and ingenuity of many of the ideas—all of which, by the way, have been worked out in practical operation by the author, herself a mother and a teacher,—while to the many not familiar with such recent devices the book will come as a revelation and a delight. At the end of the book there is a collection of "Hymns and Poems for the Little Ones"—all full of "sweetness and light" and of simple Christian teaching. (New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Cloth, 75 cents.)

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Club women are by this time acquainted with "Raphael," the initial volume of the Riverside Art series of hand books, since it has been recommended for use in clubs by the art committee of the G. F. W. C. The appearance of the second of these hand books, "Rembrandt," by Estelle M. Hurl, will meet with approval in consequence. Like the other this book is equipped with introductory matter in the way of chronological tables, biographical sketch, and historical directory of the pictures such as was supplied for the "Raphael"; the body of the book is likewise made up of three or four pages of simple, interpretative text for each of the sixteen pictures, and a pronouncing vocabulary of proper names is added. Great care has been taken in the reproduction of the pictures. In every case the best photographs direct from the paintings have been chosen, the half-tone plates have been engraved by the best workmen, and the printing of the plates has been carefully supervised. The publishers announce for the other two issues of the Riverside Art Series of the present school year "Michel Angelo" (in February), and "Jean Francois Millet." The same care will be taken with these two books as has been shown in the preparation of the "Raphael" and the "Rembrandt." The price of each book of this series is 30 cents in paper and 40 cents in linen. The subscription price for the four numbers of the present school year is \$1.00 for the paper-bound books and \$1.50 for the cloth books. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Mrs. Emma Moffet Tyng, whose name is so well-known among club women, is a southern woman, who has lived much in France and for the past year has been the representative of the American auxiliary of the McAuley mission. During the winter she has been giving "Travel Talks" in New York on the subject "France and Her People," a preparative study for the exposition of 1900 in three lectures. Mrs. Tyng was sent as a delegate from America in June last to the Woman's Conference of France, which meets each year at Versailles. She will return to Paris in May and will read a paper at the congress on "The Woman's Club as a Factor of Personal Development." Mrs. Tyng will go as a delegate from the Woman's Press Club of Georgia, of which she has been an interested member for years, to the international congress, and will be indorsed by all the Georgia clubs.

Mrs. Frazar has conducted parties to Europe for many years and invariably makes a friend of every patron. Read her advertisement about her D. A. R. party in another column.

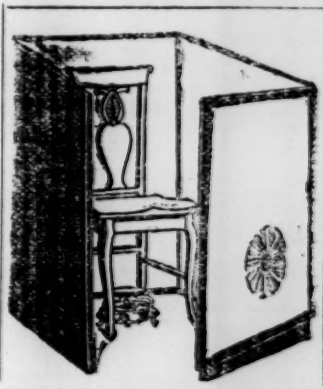
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Emanating from the Woman's Club of Jamaica, Long Island, is a movement now well under way to preserve and perpetuate a colonial landmark in that town which shall be for a gathering place for club women and patriotic daughters and a monument for all people of Long Island of the days before city life and institutions encroached upon that territory. In King Park, Jamaica, recently acquired by the park department, there is a colonial house, formerly the residence of the late Governor (of New York state) John Alsop King. It was acquired early in the nineteenth century by Rufus King, father of the governor, and an ambassador to Great Britain, and remained in the family until two years ago, when the city purchased the property.

Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie, who was the first person instrumental in establishing a free public library from Brooklyn, conceived the idea of preserving the King house, and she found the Jamaica women most ready to assist. The first step was to form a preliminary, or organization committee, and gain the consent of the Park Commissioner for a lease of the house. This being obtained, an association has been formed which will be known as the "King Manor Association of Long Island." According to the constitution the membership will be composed of active, associate and life members from any part of Long Island, candidates for admission being received by vote. The objects will be to furnish the house in keeping with colonial days, to receive gifts of historic value, to preserve books and records, and to equip a library chiefly for reference. Beyond this, the thought is to make a kind of woman's club house in which various clubs may have their separate rooms, and affording a place of general meeting for such occasions as the annual reunion of the Long Island Council of Clubs, etc. The Jamaica Woman's Club has put in a request for the east room on the main floor. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, on behalf of the Long Island Society, has asked for the second choice of rooms. It is believed that the plan will receive the support and encouragement of club women in all parts of the island.

Officers have not yet been chosen. Two meetings only have been held. Mrs. Emily Manning Smith of Jamaica presided at the first, at which Mrs. Craigie was chosen chairman of the organization committee. Among the other representative women associated in the movement are Mrs. C. M. Hobbs, Mrs. H. S. Cogswell, Mrs. Irene L. Spader and Mrs. Isabelle Gillen of Jamaica, Miss Eliza MacDonald of Flushing, Mrs. C. M. Fuller of Floral Park, Mrs. R. A. Glover of Baldwins and Mrs. F. M. Edgerton of Richmond Hill.

A part of the King house, the rear, is more than two centuries old. Evidence of this is seen in the quaint large Dutch fireplace and oven in the kitchen. A stone milk house, a well and a large dinner bell in the crotch of a tree bespeak the days when farming was the industry by which the early inhabitants of this homestead thrived.

Please accept my congratulations for the success of your magazine and my heartiest thanks for the great help it has been to the club women of the country. I feel that the attitude taken by you, after the Biennial at Denver, was of untold good to the G. F. W. C. I intended long ago to say how pleased I am that your magazine was made the official organ of G. F. W. C., but in the rush of events I did not. I always thoroughly enjoy "The Mellowing of Occasion." You have preached many a helpful sermon through that page.—Mrs. John C. McClintock, ex-president of Kansas State Federation.

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THE PERRY PICTURES.

These pictures are so well known, and they have been accorded a reception so hearty in all parts of the country, that it seems almost unnecessary to call attention to them. But with their usual spirit of progressiveness The Perry Pictures Company have brought out The Perry Pictures, Extra Size, the most artistic reproductions ever placed upon the market at anything like the price. These are sold in lots of five or more at five cents each. This Company also furnishes Pictures in Colors, of birds, animals, etc. April is one of the best months in which to begin the study of birds. These pictures will also add brightness to your school room. The Regular Size Perry Pictures are being studied in large numbers of schools. Pictures for April illustrate Paul Revere's Ride and the Battles of Lexington and Concord. The list of subjects recommended for Picture Study for the first nine grades in the Boston schools will be sent upon application. The publishers' address is
The Perry Pictures Company,
Malden, Mass.

I like The Club Woman more and more every month, if that be possible. It is a great inspiration to me in my club work. My only regret is that I have not succeeded in making more members of our club become subscribers. But some of us at any rate are growing and may find in time that we cannot do without the good things prepared for us.—Susan M. Barker, President Woman's Club, Ayer, Mass.

"If the man is a benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, what shall we say of the woman who has created a periodical absolutely indispensable to club women? That it is the official organ of the G. F. W. C. is a most natural sequence, for it is a life-giving current that chronicles all our club happenings and connects us from Maine to California."—Dimies T. S. Denison, President of Sorosis, 157 West 103d street, New York, Jan. 7, 1900.

Added to the original value of the paper, the fact that it has been chosen the official organ of the General Federation, we felt it a duty to have one copy at least at the disposal of such members of the club as did not consider a personal subscription possible at present. Hence one year's subscription has been presented to our Public Library. I have persuaded one other club president to do the same. It will prove a valuable addition to such institutions and I do not believe it will tend to diminish personal subscriptions.—A. L. H. Rogers, President Clinton (Mass.) Club.

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Among the subjects included are: How to Organize a Meeting; How to Form a Permanent Society; Calling to Order; Addressing the Chair; Election of Officers; Model of a Constitution and By-Laws; The Quorum; Routine Business; The Order of Business; How to Make, Second, State and Put Motions; Rules of Debate; Contesting and Yielding the Floor; The Previous Question; Different Methods of Voting; The Votes; Reconsideration of Votes; Nature and Effect of Amendments; Ways to Amend; Dependent and Independent Motions; The Motions to Adjourn, to Lay on the Table, to Postpone, and to Commit; The Committee's Duties and Its Report; Questions of Privilege, and Questions of Order; all carefully explained and illustrated.

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The Club Woman, 104 School Street,
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REORGANIZATION, OR THE VIEWS OF ONE MEMBER OF A FEDERATED CLUB.

AS we study the constitution and by-laws of the General Federation we find that they are not adapted to the needs of the Federation at this time. Of necessity, the constitution of any society must grow with its growth.

While at the first it may have seemed a wise thing to elect a board of directors to help propagate the newly planted organization that was made up of individual clubs scattered throughout the Union, without state organizations, now with state Federations the presidents of these Federations with the general officers should constitute the board of directors, thus giving a fair and equal representation from all the states.

To elect a separate board of directors means the giving an undue representation and influence in the executive to certain favored portions of our country. Again we see no necessity for a chairman of state correspondence, as each state has a state corresponding secretary. The duties of the two must necessarily conflict if the corresponding secretary is true to her office.

Section 5th of the Constitution should read: "The six general officers of the General Federation shall be nominated and elected by ballot." A nominating committee ought not to exist in any intelligent organization today. It is a machine which can be run as political machines usually are, in the interests of the few and not for the benefit and by the consent of the whole body.

Section 9 suggests the thought that in such a large convention as the Biennial must necessarily be, it is very unwise and must cause great confusion to allow any person who may be a member of any club to take part in discussions and occupy the time which properly belongs to the duly elected delegates and officers.

Article 11 is based also upon a wrong principle in that it assumes an attitude of dictatorship towards the State Federations, for how otherwise can we construe the clause "clubs desiring membership should accompany their application by constitution and by-laws."

Our good mother, the General Federation, has the power to define the terms upon which we may gain admission into her conventions, but she can have no power to frame the constitutions that shall govern us. Each state is and must be sovereign.

There should be per capita dues and per capita representation; no other can be just. Our good sisters who have written on these subjects in *The Club Woman* have been carrying an unnecessary burden. The representation can be made large or small on a just or per capita basis as well as upon an unjust basis, as now.

The question is not shall Oregon, Washington and Idaho have the same representation in the Biennial that New York does, because its delegates feel a state pride and want recognition, but the question is, what is a fair, a just representation?

There is little possibility of the Biennials becoming unwieldy and cumbersome. To object to the largest possible number is as foolish as it would be to object to the largest and most enthusiastic audiences which might gather to listen and approve.

But we are opposed to the admission of national societies, as such, to membership in the General Federation, thus putting them on a par with State Federations. Any national society, if strong enough might, if thus admitted, become the General Federation itself.

If members of national societies wish to become a part of the General Federation, let them come in through the open door provided for them in the State Federations.

It will not be in the province of the Biennial to decide what the per capita dues of the State Federations shall be, and the question "Are you willing to pay ten cents per capita for the support of the State and General Federation?" is out of order. The only legitimate question on this point is, are you willing as states to pay five or ten cents per capita, as the case may be, for the support of the General Federation?

The General Federation should meet biennially, or better, annually, and the election and reports of officers should come at each meeting. The world is moving at too rapid a pace for such a progressive body as ours to be handicapped by a Quadrennial. Momentous questions are continually arising, and demand immediate consideration. Let our great conventions come as often as there are women interested to attend them.

There is no necessity or excuse for the method of electing hold-overs in any organization. If officers are efficient and their continuance desirable they can very quickly be re-elected. We should not be obliged in consequence of constitutional provision to entail or bequeath incapacity upon an incoming administration in the shape of undesirable officers.

Maria L. Tienholm Hidden, Vancouver, Wash.

Enclosed find one dollar for renewal of subscription to *The Club Woman*. I am a life member of the "Ebell" Woman's Club of Oakland, California, one of the oldest and most progressive clubs of the country, with more than (20) twenty sections for study. Its first president, Miss Culbertson, now of Genesee, N. Y., and our president for the last five or six years, Mrs. George W. Bunnell of Oakland, are in a great measure, in connection with its four hundred progressive, educated and active members, the principal elements of good in this progressive young city of one hundred thousand inhabitants. I think *The Club Woman* a valuable element in club life, or if one wishes to keep in view the progress of women and of many others.

Mrs. M. D. P. Watson, Oakland, California.

Mrs. Noble Prentis declares that club women should place this quotation on their mirrors: "It is a law of our being that he who makes himself of no use, of no service to the great body of mankind, who is concerned only with his own small self, finds that self, small as it is, growing smaller and smaller, and those finer and better and grander qualities of his nature, those that give the chief charm and happiness to life, shrivelling up."

It is pleasant to hear that *Woman's Work*—the Golden Rod number—took the diploma at the State Fair in Birmingham. The beautiful cover design was the work of Montgomery's gifted young artist, Miss Elizabeth Lahey, and from all over the state come warmest praises of its beauty and appropriateness.—Our Alabama correspondent.

I feel that I cannot be without *The Club Woman*, as I find much of inspiration and help in its pages, that leads to the richer, fuller, ideal life that we are striving to realize.—Mrs. Cora A. Beals, Norfolk, Neb.

The Club Woman is only \$1.00 a year.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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("Shout song" straight from Africa.)

PART SECOND.

- In second part of programme the characteristic homespun "frock" and bandanna headress of the Southern Mammy are worn.
5. Crooning Lullaby—"I done done what yer tole me ter do!"
 6. "I se sorry fo' bits." Anecdote of a Negro funeral.
 7. a "Weird Chant," "Sea ob Glass." Rev. 15: 2.
b Moanin' Song, "Prodigal Son."
(To illustrate preservation of the Bible.)
 8. Florida Sermon—"Gold and Silver."
 9. Recent "Spirituals" upon current Negro happenings.
 10. "Gawd Bless dem Yankees, Dey'll Set Me Free."
"Dis moverin' cornfield song done bring on de war."

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Harper & Brothers, New York City,
My Dear Mrs. Murphy:

I am more than happy to add my word of congratulation to you and ourselves on your almost phenomenal success. Only let me say this, too, that it is a success which is earned and which repays intelligent and unremitting endeavors to please.

Cordially yours,

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

My Dear Mrs. Murphy: New York City

I congratulate you on the success of your musical lecture at Carnegie Lyceum. You had a most responsive audience, and you gave them the genuine article, full of instruction and charm. I believe the work which you are doing is not simply entertaining, but educational, opening in human hearts the springs of deep and true emotion. Cordially wishing you still greater success, I am,

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy, New York City,

My Dear Madam:

I am glad that I had the opportunity of hearing your paper be.

Reference is also permitted to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. George F. Shady, Colonel William Conant Church, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Dr. Josiah Strong, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, and many others.

THE PRESS SAYS:

Jeanette Robinson Murphy, with her slave songs and stories, combined with a charming personality, took the house by storm, so to speak. She is a typical Southern woman, with a well modulated voice, and in her impersonations of the black mammy was irresistible.—*Boston Globe*.

POUCH MANSION, BROOKLYN.—A genuine daughter of the South, Jeanette Robinson Murphy sings the songs of the Southern Negro as successfully as Joel Chandler Harris or Thomas Nelson Page writes them. Her work is a distinct novelty, as none but herself has thought of attempting anything of the kind.—*New York Tribune*.

Jeanette Robinson Murphy, formerly of this city, gave a recital on Monday at the Waldorf Hotel which brought out such a large audience that many were turned away, and others had to stand during the performance.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Jeanette Robinson Murphy entertained a large audience at the Catholic Institute Hall last night with a talk on plantation folk-lore. She is a winsome woman, with a delightful manner. She lacked the accessories of the blazing wood fires amid the moaning pinetrees, but she is such a clever actor that she impressed her hearers with the feelings of exultation that the shouting negroes feel.—*Buffalo Express*.

Mrs. Robinson Murphy has recently made a great success before women's clubs all through New England.

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fore the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Boston Meeting. It is of interest and value on account of the authentic material which you have collected in the Southern home of your childhood. I consider the paper, with its accompanying illustrations of Negro folk song and folk-tales, an important contribution to the study of folk-lore, and I am especially interested in the evidence which you bring forward showing the survival of African music and superstitions among the Negroes of America.

Cordially yours,

F. W. PUTNAM,

President American Association for the Advancement of Science.

My Dear Mrs. Murphy, New York City.

It has given me great pleasure to hear the charming songs, and to know from you of the Negro characteristics, as well as the traditions and life of the Southern plantations.

You are creating here a new field, and stand alone in the valuable revelations you are presenting to us. I, for one, rejoice that New York has been chosen for your work.

I congratulate you upon your success, and I hope that I may often hear you.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE H. DODGE.

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